

News Analysis

S. Africa Fails to Break New Black Militancy

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The South African government has failed so far to break the Black Consciousness movement it asserts is behind the worst racial disturbances in this country's history. On the contrary, its militancy and ability to organize this nation's 8 million urban blacks appear to be steadily increasing.

This is perhaps the main tentative conclusion that outside observers of the unrest in South Africa are reaching after a successful three-day strike here last week by Africans living in the nearby township of Soweto.

The government apparently has detained more than 200 leaders of the Black People's Convention, the Black Parents Association, the South African Students Organization, the South African Students Movement, the Black Community Project, the Black Women's Association and various church and intellectual groups.

But this tactic failed to prevent the strike or the outbreaks of continuing unrest in black and colored townships around the major cities and on the major African campuses.

Image Collapses

With this failure, the image of the South African security system as an omnipresent, all-powerful apparatus is collapsing and black militants are suddenly finding ways to circumvent the extensive network of African informers and agents that previously was believed to make such strikes and demonstrations suicidal.

If Angola was a shattering experience for South Africa's military might, Soweto may well be called one day this country's "domestic Angola."

Soweto was created as a ghetto to contain the Africans and protect the white city of Johannesburg, remarked a local white journalist. "Now it is becoming a fortress of resistance against the system."

This is not to say that the South African government has lost control of the situation or that a black revolution is just around the corner here. The authorities are still very much in overall control and the strike was more a psychological shock to the white community here than a crippling blow to the economy.

Homeland Plan

In addition, it is still possible that the government will succeed in galvanizing moderate Africans against the urban militants and in convincing a majority of the 18 million blacks that its home-

land plan is acceptable, or at least a viable alternative.

Right now there is an open struggle under way between the white authorities and the black urban militants for the allegiance of the silent majority among the Africans living in so-called white

areas. The outcome is still uncertain.

Nonetheless, outside observers were struck last week by the relative success of the "stay-away" campaign, despite the short preparations that preceded it and the arrest of the Black

Consciousness movement's senior leaders.

South African authorities proved unable to track down and arrest the strike's leaders inside Soweto and just how the campaign was organized and carried out remained largely a mystery.

Officials were reluctant to credit the banned African National Congress, the old nationalist group, for its success and even asserted that the council's outside leaders were now largely discredited inside Soweto.

Police and Justice Minister James Kruger told foreign journalists in Pretoria that the council's external wing was "completely out of touch with what is going on inside South Africa" and dismissed its influence on Soweto residents as insignificant.

But he refused to identify any other group as being responsible for the strike, saying that he would withhold comment until a special inquiry into the disturbances was completed.

Other officials said they believed four or five different groups were involved in organizing the boycott, including one of two recently revived ones that had been active before. But they also refused to disclose the names pending the outcome of the investigation.

Student Leaders

On the other hand, black leaders and journalists who covered the strike said that its leadership consisted mostly of students, that there were hundreds of them involved and that there was really no overall chief strategist or group responsible for orchestrating the campaign.

"The students asked people to strike in order to get their leaders freed from jail," a journalist said. "When it turned into a month-to-month campaign, the students asked their parents not to go to work."

Nonetheless, a student leader, Tseletse Mashimane, who has a \$575 price on his head, was in hiding inside Soweto throughout the strike and may have been one of those instrumental in planning it. A source said the police failed to capture Mr. Mashimane at one point simply because they did not know what he looked like and failed to recognize him when they saw him.

Just what all the current new activity and ferment among young urban blacks hold for this nation remains unclear. Black spokesmen say "this is just the beginning" and that a new era is dawning in the "black resistance movement."

West Germans Reject Eastern Autobahn Reply

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—West Germany today rejected East Germany's reasons for preventing 13 busloads of West Germans from crossing its territory to demonstrate in West Berlin earlier this month.

The West Germans wanted to demonstrate against the Berlin Wall, which the East Germans began building 15 years ago this month.

A six-man delegation stated Bonn's case at a meeting of the joint East-West German Transit Commission. The three Western allies have protested to the Soviet Union over the stopping of the buses on Aug. 13.

East Germany said the buses were turned back "because of sufficient suspicion of a mission of the transit routes for a provocation."

U.S. Gives Taiwan Atomic Warning

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The United States has informed Taiwan of its "strong opposition" to the spread of nuclear weapons and reprocessing plants, the State Department said today.

However, while the Nationalists are constructing a small laboratory for "research purposes," they are not believed to have the capability of producing atomic weapons, Robert Evans, the department spokesman, said.

Taiwan is a party to the non-proliferation treaty prohibiting the spread of nuclear weapons and has given its assurances that it will live up to the accord, Mr. Evans added.

Ecumenical Meeting

VIENNA, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox leaders began a week-long meeting here today, the Catholic news agency, Kathpress, reported.

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Kissinger and Vorster to Meet Saturday for Talks on Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

Foreign Affairs Broad Fourie and South Africa's ambassador in Washington, R.F. Botha.

The announcement of the meeting follows two major developments in the Washington-Pretoria dialogue.

A major policy statement by the foreign minister in Durban on Aug. 13, declaring South Africa's support for Mr. Kissinger's peace plan for Rhodesia, which includes a transition to black majority rule in the white-ruled former British colony within two years.

An announcement on Aug. 18 in Windhoek, South-West Africa, that a multilateral constitutional conference has agreed on Dec. 31, 1978, as the target date for the disputed territory's independence from South African rule.

Both developments appear to be the minimum concessions required of South Africa by Mr. Kissinger prior to his holding further talks with Mr. Vorster.

The United Nations, however, has demanded a withdrawal of all South African forces from South-West Africa and UN supervised elections in the territory. The U.S. State Department has

concluded that U.S. arms sales to Iran were beginning to impose a drain on critical skills needed by the U.S. armed forces themselves.

The report added that in past years "chaos and problems had emerged in program management and implementation." It also said that the U.S. armed services "often did not inform the Iranians of the full extent of the training, logistics and maintenance implications of the systems they were trying to sell."

Yet Mr. Galt defended Iran's purchases, saying: "We buy what our needs dictate and after much research and study of the equipment."

The Shah's dependence on U.S. arms is less than total, however. At least \$2 billion worth of munitions have been ordered from other countries—notably from Britain.

Various explanations are given for the Shah's huge arms purchases but he explained his reasoning earlier this year: "We've got to see to the defense of our country more and more. The U.N. outside pact—all of this is good but you cannot depend on it entirely. We cannot take chances."

A traveler encounters many signs of faulty planning in Iran's arms acquisitions. A well-informed Tehran source reported recently that roughly only a third of the more than \$10 billion in arms ordered from the United States had actually been delivered.

A contrasting view was given here, before the Senate report appeared, by the senior Defense Department representative, Eric von Marbod.

"I feel that we in the Departments of State and Defense and in this mission in Iran are acting responsibly. We are not buckstering, we are not fueling an arms race and we are not proposing military systems that Iran does not need for its valid self-defense needs," Mr. von Marbod said.

U.S. Arms Sales, Advisers Making Huge Impact on Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

played, attracted repeated public criticism—even before the publication of the U.S. study, which was prepared by Robert Mantel and Geoffrey Kemp, specialists in arms control for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's subcommittee on foreign assistance.

There have been publicized allegations and denials of corruption in various aspects of the arms trade. In January, last year, the General Accounting Office compiled a confidential report

Iranian Expelled By Swiss Over Secret Police Tie

BERN, Aug. 30 (AP).—An Iranian diplomat accredited to the United Nations in Geneva has been expelled from Switzerland in a Swiss crackdown on activities of the Iranian secret police.

A Justice Ministry communiqué said today the diplomat was involved in "prohibited intelligence activities" and left Switzerland after the Swiss government notified Iran that he was "no longer acceptable."

A spokesman said the expulsion was connected with a probe the federal prosecutor-general had launched earlier this year into reports that Savak, the Iranian secret police, had set up a center in Geneva.

The diplomat was not identified but diplomats accused of being Ahmad Malek Mahdavi, a senior Savak official and responsible for watching Iranian students and other exiles in Western Europe.

In what Swiss officials described as instant retaliation, the Iranian government demanded the recall of a secretary at the Swiss Embassy in Tehran.

Eight Blacks Get Death for Terror Acts in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Eight blacks today were sentenced to die on the gallows for acts of terrorism.

The eight, whose ages range from 19 to 30, had pleaded guilty to charges of causing explosions on railroad tracks near Salisbury and at a beer hall in a black township, and carrying out grenade attacks July 30 on a restaurant and a nightclub in Salisbury. Two persons were injured in the restaurant attack.

The sentences of death by hanging may be appealed. Meanwhile, the government said that last month saw the highest emigration rate for a single month since Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence from Britain in 1965.

Figures published in the monthly Digest of Statistics showed that only 464 whites came to Rhodesia while 1,330 left—a record loss of 866.

The figures brought to 3,120 the number of whites who have left Rhodesia this year. A net gain of 1,790 whites was recorded during the same seven-month period last year.

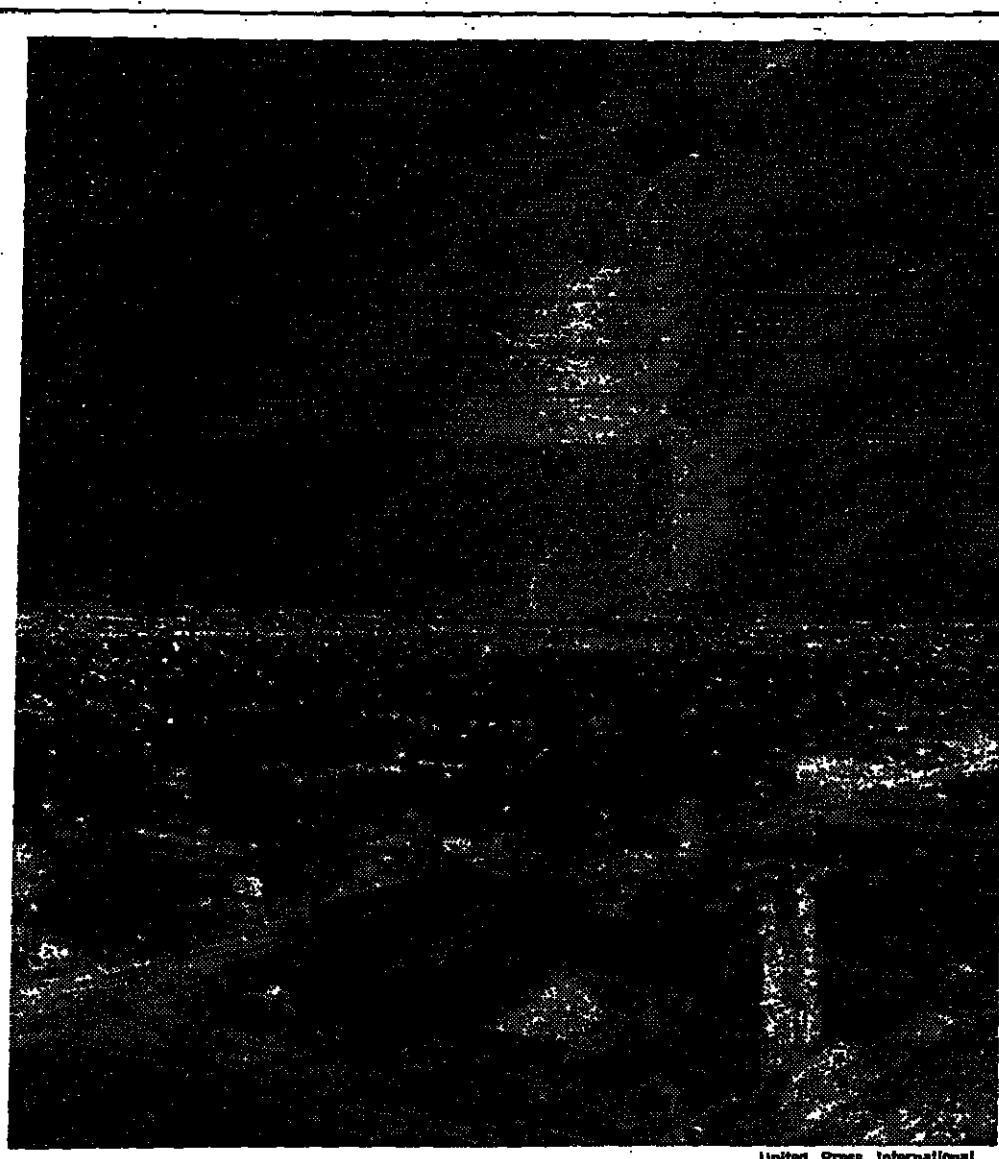
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ERRACK PHOTOGRAPHY—Bolt of lightning trembles over Phoenix, Ariz., in a picture caught by a news cameraman from atop hotel in center of the city.

Press Cites Sabotage, Bourgeois Behavior

China Admits Quake-Zone Disorders

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Aug. 30.—After a month of unrelenting accounts of heroism and selflessness following the Tangshan earthquake, the Chinese media reported for the first time during the weekend that there have been problems of public discipline and political morale in the area hardest hit by the quake.

"A very few class enemies who attempted to take advantage of the earthquake to carry out sabotage activities," the People's Daily stated Saturday. "Some workers escape from the watchful eyes of the masses and they received blows from the iron fist of the proletarian dictatorship."

"Sabotage" covers a broad range of activities considered to be crimes in China and would include looting. Receiving "blows from the iron fist of the proletarian dictatorship" could mean any severe punishment up to and including execution.

The possibility that the People's Daily has looking in mind as one of the sabotage activities is reinforced by an adjacent passage in the same commentary commending a militia unit which began guarding the ruins of a bank in the Tangshan area immediately after the earthquake. "After rescue workers finally finished sifting through the debris of the bank, the newspaper said, they found that not a penny was missing."

Problems of Morale
The Communist party newspaper also reported on problems of political organization and morale which sprang up in a production brigade—which is a subdivision of an agricultural commune—on the outskirts of Tangshan. Apparently the brigade organization temporarily fell apart and the rule was everybody for himself.

"A handful of class enemies made use of the opportunity to make trouble, spread rumors and

agitate for [taking] the capitalist road," the commentary declared.

"A few members of the [Communist] party branch lost heart in face of difficulties and took the position that 'those who have relatives, go to their relatives; those who have friends, go to their friends; everybody thinks of a way out for himself.'"

Then, according to the People's Daily, a man named Wu Tingping stood up, re-established the political night school in some temporary shelters and persuaded commune members to study some writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung. After that, "the cadres and masses were educated and the situation in revolution and

production both took on a new look."

The People's Daily commentary was later translated into English and run in part by the Chinese news agency. But the passages quoted above were missing. The agency translation noted only that in Tangshan, "there are in the party a very small number of people whose behavior revealed their bourgeois nature."

Both the People's Daily and the news agency stressed that "the overwhelming majority of the cadres, party members and other people have shown selfless heroism... and fought tenaciously in the anti-quake struggle and relief work."

Uncertainty Bolstered
Despite references to the "overwhelming majority," the People's Daily commentary adds to the uncertainty in foreigners' minds about what has been happening in the Tangshan area about the earthquake. With their constant emphasis on positive examples which citizens are supposed to emulate, Chinese newspapers would not be expected even to mention such problems as sabotage or party breakdowns if they were only rare or isolated cases.

There is little chance that the uncertainty will be resolved in the near future. Nearly every Western journalist in Peking has formally asked to visit the Tangshan area but the best indications are that several months may pass before the requests are met. After an earthquake shook Liaoning Province early last year, a year went by before journalists were allowed to visit the area.

Besides reporting new examples of heroism, Chinese press accounts frequently refer to production being resumed by workers in the area. Most refer to partial production and in some cases it appears to be more a matter of political symbolism than economic substance.

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Hijacker Dies In Attempt to Flee Vietnam

French Craft Damaged At Ho Chi Minh City

BANGKOK, Aug. 30 (UPI).—A desperate Vietnamese national was killed and an Air France jet waiting to evacuate refugees from the Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) airport was damaged yesterday by a grenade explosion, the French Embassy said here today.

First reports out of Ho Chi Minh City said the plane, an Air France Caravelle with about 30 refugees aboard, was hijacked late Saturday and held for more than 12 hours by a Vietnamese national who demanded passage to Bangkok, the embassy said.

The embassy said the hijacker agreed to release the refugees on the plane, all of them holding French citizenship papers, late Saturday and freed the Air France crew yesterday morning.

Details of the hijacking were sketchy but the French Embassy said the hijacker apparently was killed and the plane damaged when authorities at Tan Son Nhut Airport rushed the cabin of the aircraft and the hijacker exploded two grenades.

No other casualties were reported, the embassy said. It was the first such incident reported in Vietnam since the reunification of North and South Vietnam in July of last year.

Hijacker Unidentified
Authorities in Ho Chi Minh City told the French Embassy here the hijacker, still unidentified, threatened to blow up the plane and himself during night-long negotiations if he were not given passage to Bangkok.

An Air France representative in Bangkok said the extent of damage to the plane was not immediately determined and it was not known whether it would be able to return to Bangkok.

The charter flight was to have returned to Bangkok late Saturday, the spokesman said. Air France has evacuated persons in Vietnam holding citizenship papers of other nations regularly during the last month.

Thirty-eight Americans stranded in Vietnam after the Communist take-over in April of last year were evacuated earlier this month.

The French Embassy said an investigation of the incident would be conducted by Vietnamese authorities.

Arabs Postpone Presumptive Talks On Lebanon War
CAIRO, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The Arab foreign ministers' meeting called for Wednesday to set the date and site of an Arab summit conference on the Lebanese civil war has been postponed until Saturday, an Arab League spokesman said today.

He said that the postponement was being made "at the request of some Arab countries." He did not elaborate.

Other league sources, however, said that the delay was prompted mainly by the internal crisis in Kuwait, where the Emir has dissolved the National Assembly and the government has resigned. Kuwait was the nation that called for an Arab summit meeting to consider ways of ending the Lebanese civil war.

Meanwhile, in Beirut, Christian militia chiefs met to forge a unified stand on a new Arab League peace plan as fighting slowed on the country's three battle fronts.

Rightist and leftist sources said there appears to be a "military freeze"—short of a cease-fire—until Syria's position on the truce plan becomes clear.

Fraud, Waste Take Quarter of Medicaid Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

merous other questionable tests in view of their feigned ailment, usually a cold. These included 18 electrocardiograms, eight tuberculosis tests, four allergy tests, hearing tests, glaucoma tests and three electroencephalogram tests.

"Investigators were asked to give, and did give, a tremendous number of blood samples and literally gallons of urine. They were told repeatedly to return for full-scale testing. They received seven pairs of glasses without ever asking to see an optometrist," the report said.

It continued: "Investigators were repeatedly 'ping-ponged' to neurologists, gynecologists, internists, psychologists, psychiatrists, health specialists, podiatrists, dentists, chiropractors, opticians, oph-

thalmologists, oologists and pediatricians. In some clinics, investigators had to run out of the clinics in order to get the protracted medical merry-go-round."

The investigators found Medicaid record-keeping by municipalities so sloppy that it virtually is impossible to determine with accuracy how much government money is being spent on such medical-care operators or how many there

really are. In New York City, for example, at least 350 are known but it was estimated that the number could be as high as 1,000.

"It is clear that at least half of the amount paid to doctors and other practitioners... does not go for the provision of services, but, rather, is tied off in factoring charges, kickbacks, rent and 'finders' fees," the subcommittee's report said.

"From the point of view of

the Congress and the taxpayer, the expenditure of money in this fashion is clearly wasted. In addition, these 'wasted' sums must be added the fraud and abuse which, it is now apparent, riddles the program.

"All in all, it is apparent that less than one-third of the millions flowing through Medicaid goes for the purpose for which it was intended: the provision of health services for the poor and elderly."

Senator Gets the 'Treatment' in N.Y. Clinic

(Continued from Page 1)

The senator was directed to have the prescriptions filled in the pharmacy next door, in which Dr. Weisbart and Dr. Lewis Sampson, a dentist, were being rescued by technicians in the financial district. The report said:

"Dr. Weisbart and his brother-in-law, Dr. Sampson, collectively billed Medicaid for more than \$300,000 [during 1974]. In addition, the pharmacy is one of the high-volume providers, showing billings of about \$100,000 a year.

Consistent Pattern
"Senate investigators had 'shopped' this facility a number of times previously. On each occasion the pattern was consistent: a brief general examination, several prescriptions, extensive blood, lab and X-ray work, and a number of referrals [to other health providers]."

(At the East Harlem center, a man who identified himself as a porter said that no official was available for comment. Calls to Dr. Weisbart's home went unanswered, as did calls to the pharmacy mentioned.)

Pattern Repeated
The pattern of treatment given Sen. Moss was repeated on federal policemen and committee staff aides who were furnished with Medicaid cards and made 120 visits to other Medicaid centers throughout New York City.

According to their accounts, the results were 50 different types of misdiagnoses ranging from low back pain through hay fever to acute hypertension, plus the resulting unnecessary treatment for these alleged conditions. Including prescriptions for drugs to cure nonexistent ailments.

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Documents Indicate 5-Nation Cartel

U.S. Gets New Evidence of Uranium Price Fixing

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The Justice Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee have been presented with new evidence that appears to prove the existence of an international cartel that has been fixing the price of uranium since 1971.

The documents, apparently obtained from the files of an Australian mining company within the last six weeks, were sent to Attorney General Edward Levi and Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the committee, by four California energy officials.

In a letter accompanying the purported new evidence of the international price-fixing group, the four officials said the confidential letters, memorandums and minutes of meetings appeared to show that the "uranium producers' club" had managed privately to escalate the world price of uranium in much the same way that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had publicly forced up the price of oil.

A federal grand jury in Washington has been investigating the existence of the cartel and its possible violation of U.S. antitrust laws for several months.

Sevenfold Price Rise

Besides noting that there had been a sevenfold increase in world uranium prices since 1973 and that this would cost U.S. consumers billions of dollars yearly in additional electric bills, the four officials said the cartel could "defeat America's current policy for energy independence."

"If the foreign cartel continues and America's nuclear commitment increases as planned, we will be at the mercy of a uranium OPEC," they said.

The officials who sent the documents to Mr. Levi and Sen. Church were Richard Maslin, chairman of the California Energy Resources, Conservation and Development Commission; Ronald Docter and Emilio Varunini 3d, members of the commission; and Leonard Ross, a member of the State Utility Commission. Jim Harding, a special adviser to Mr. Docter, also signed the letter.

"The California Energy Commission has a duty under law to investigate the reliability, safety and costs of proposed power plants before approving their construction," the officials said.

"We believe these documents raise questions which must be answered in order for the United States, and individual state governments, to proceed with the intelligent planning and regulation of energy supplies," they said.

"Strictly Confidential"

A document, labeled "strictly confidential," concerned a meeting on "orderly marketing" and a "new price structure" that was held in Johannesburg on Jan. 28, 1974. According to the document, 36 representatives from Australia, Canada, South Africa, France and a London-based mining company, Rio Tinto Zinc Corp., were present.

The question of how many of those attending the meeting directly represented their governments was unclear. This was partly because the uranium operations of three of the countries—Australia, France and South Africa—involved companies that were at least partly owned by those governments.

According to reports in the financial press, the one privately held company at the Johannesburg meeting, Rio Tinto Zinc, has mines in Australia, Canada and South Africa and has close ties with the Rothschild banking and financial family.

In a letter written May 2, 1973, by Louis Maslin, an official of Rio Tinto Zinc, to Harold Melonney, then general manager of an Australian company, Mary Kathleen Uranium, Mr. Maslin chastised Mr. Melonney for having used a word in a letter "which we would not even like to mention, as some members of the club are rather worried about informal price agreements."

"I would like to stress very strongly," he continued, "that under all circumstances there

can only be an unofficial agreement, and whatever agreement is struck it should be on a strictly confidential basis. For the outside world all... meetings will be in connection with the exchange of marketing information."

The official name of the "club," as it was called by its members in the documents, was the Uranium Marketing Research Organization. The documents further suggested that the marketing group was dissolved in June of last year and was succeeded by the Uranium Institute.

Many of the documents spelled out the minimum prices that

would be accepted for uranium by the members of the club, what percentage of the market would go to each country and the mechanism for determining who would make the lowest offer and the second-lowest offer in bidding.

Justice Department officials refused to comment on their investigation.

Legal experts, however, said a number of questions would have to be answered before any government decision could be made on whether there was a violation of U.S. antitrust laws. Among the questions were

whether the alleged action affected U.S. commerce, whether it was the result of a formal decision by another government, or whether any of the parties supposedly involved were within the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Harding, the special adviser to Mr. Docter, a member of the California energy board, said that one of the Australian companies mentioned in the documents, Pan Continental, was partly owned by the Getty Oil Co. and that at least one of the Canadian mining companies was affiliated with Gulf Minerals.

A U.S. embargo on the use of foreign uranium in U.S. reactors

ends next year. According to present plans, the amount of foreign uranium will then go from 10 per cent in 1977 to 80 per cent in 1983.

Ottawa Declines Comment

OTTAWA, Aug. 30 (AP).—Canadian officials declined comment today on allegations that Canadian uranium producers are involved in an international uranium price-fixing scheme.

A spokesman for Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie said the government was awaiting an investigation of the cartel allegations by U.S. authorities.

Jane's Reports Soviet Navy Challenges U.S. Attack Power

LONDON, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The swiftly expanding Soviet Navy has more than three times as many submarines as the United States and appears designed for a war of aggression against the West, Jane's Fighting Ships said.

With its new 40,000-ton Klyev-class aircraft carrier, the Soviet Union also has started to challenge U.S. supremacy in this area.

The first of these ships is already in service, a second has been launched and one or two more are being built, according to Jane's. It said a total of six will ultimately be built.

But, even so, Jane's said, the United States remains predominant in carriers and attack submarines.

"The armament of the new [Soviet] ships and the introduction of carrier-borne aircraft has suggested an extended outlook beyond that of pure defense," a foreword to the 1976-77 edition by its editor, Capt. John Moore, a former deputy chief of British Naval Intelligence, said.

"When in the past a country with few overseas financial or colonial interests has embarked on the building of a considerable fleet," he said, "the true aims of the ships concerned have proved to be not only protection of the homeland and the sea lines of communications which run to it but also aggressive activities designed to support national policy."

Jane's listed total Soviet submarine strength at 135 nuclear and 255 diesel-powered vessels compared with 105 U.S. nuclear-powered vessels, with 31 more under construction, but only 13 diesel-powered ships, with three others in reserve.

But the U.S. submarine fleet includes 73 attack submarines and 27 others being built. These are designed specifically to seek out and destroy enemy submarines.

The Russians have 40 nuclear and 122 diesel-powered submarines designed for this purpose. Jane's said the Soviet Union is pushing ahead with a formidable submarine building program, including more nuclear boats armed with low-level Cruise missiles, short-range ballistic missiles and intercontinental missiles with ranges of 4,000 miles, able to strike targets throughout North America, China and Western Europe from patrol areas close to their Arctic Ocean bases.

Jane's said the United States continues to have an overwhelming lead in carriers. The present force consists of 13 ships, two of them nuclear-propelled, a 14th used for training and two more nuclear-propelled vessels scheduled to enter service in the next five years.

It described Russia's Klyev-class carriers as "an impressive and logical advance by the Soviet Navy."

The first of these steamed through the Mediterranean recently from the Black Sea where it was built.

Jane's said the carriers appear "designed for vertical takeoff and landing aircraft and helicopters."

The new edition said the Soviet Union has a small numerical edge in other warships, including 37 cruisers, 206 destroyers and frigates and 175 corvettes compared with the 26 U.S. cruisers, 186 destroyers and frigates in service and 36 destroyers being built.

The Soviet Navy's chief weakness is said to be its crews, all of them conscripts. It also warned that NATO's naval strength as a whole "is in an unhappy state."

It said lack of standardization in NATO navies, including 11 separate new classes of frigates, "is resulting in continued and gross waste."

U.S. Tax Cuts Through 1977 Clear Hurdle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP).—A Senate-House conference committee agreed today to extend tax cuts for individuals through all of next year.

The extension was approved as the conferees continued work on a big, catch-all tax-revision bill. The tax cuts are worth \$180 a year to a family of four earning \$15,000 annually, \$183 for a single person earning \$6,000; \$204 for a couple making \$10,000 and \$445 for a family of four earning \$6,000.

When they finish resolving differences between Senate and House bills, a compromise version that includes the tax-cut provision will go to the Senate and House for final consideration, probably next month.

The conferees also agreed to make permanent the increases in the minimum and maximum standard deductions that are taken by persons who do not itemize deductions.

The minimum standard deduction is \$1,700 for single persons and \$2,100 for joint returns. The maximum is 18 per cent, up to \$2,400 for single persons and \$2,800 for couples filing joint returns.

The \$15 billion a year in individual tax cuts, along with a series of across-the-board reductions for business, were written into the law early last year in an effort to fight the recession.

Technically, the individual tax cuts have expired. But in order to protect workers against any cut in take-home pay, Congress has frozen payroll-withholding rates through Sept. 1.

Because final action on the tax bill still is weeks away, Congress is expected to pass emergency legislation before Wednesday to extend the withholding-rate freeze for another month or longer.

A few of the provisions in the foreign-income section of the bill have been accepted but the important ones are yet to come, including the treatment of personal income of Americans living and working abroad.

Economic Unrest Threatens Spain's Political Reform Plans

By Henry Giniger

BARCELONA, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Economic unrest spurred by continued business recession, unemployment and inflation is posing a threat to plans for peaceful change that the government has devoted three successive Cabinet sessions to relief measures.

Local preoccupation with economic problems appears to coincide with that of millions of Spaniards, who during the last few years have shown they care about constitutional reform about economic revival.

Madrid stock market is at a low point in years. Nervousness, through a newly formed association, have begun an "investing campaign" appealing to middle-class savers to forsake a "summer" of strikes and

And in such basic sectors as agriculture and tourism, it is talk of crisis and economic ruin.

Inflation, together with a deficit against foreign payments running at more than \$3 billion, has revived speculation over the devaluation of the currency seven months after the one.

At some economists describe the measures have been taken by this transitional government with more basic structural changes put off for a subsequent government with a "political base."

Measures include a building program to alleviate both the housing shortage and unemployment in the construction industry.

Incentives to stimulate investment and exports, work programs and higher wages for the unemployed, subsidies in the rural south; and tax breaks for farmers, hotel owners; higher tariffs on luxury imports and

and a campaign of rationing to save on energy costs, which account for most of the trade deficit.

The tourist industry, the mainstay of the economy and one of Spain's biggest moneymakers, is in trouble. The steady expansion in the last 20 years has

In Mallorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands, where also say there are more accommodations for tourists than in Greece, hotel owners have

ordered seven jets for a new Madrid next month to meet the lack of corrective measures.

According to Ignacio Aguirre, a minister for tourism, the industry overexpanded during the years and is now faced with a crisis. Various explanations are given for the end of boom—less attractive prices, less investment, changing economic climate and recession in rest of Europe.

Large hotels on the south-eastern coast plan to close the summer season. If the continues, the jobs of tens of thousands of persons are threatened at a time when elsewhere are hard to find. Many workers in the tourist

industry are unemployed.

Spain's Air Base

SPAIN, Aug. 30 (AP).—Spain today it had no plans to send U.S. military supplies to Israel from refueling in the Azores Islands in the event of another Middle East war.

The government refused to rule out the possibility and said it would review the use of the air base in the Azores on a year-to-year basis, according to U.S. officials. The United States has leased the base for more than 30 years.

It Kills 12, Hurts 25

EXICO CITY, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—A hailstorm here killed persons, injured 25 and left homeless, police said yesterday.

Deodorant Being Built Into Clothes

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 (AP).—Three scientists have undertaken a project that could end the competition among sprays, sticks and roll-ons. They are developing a deodorant that can be processed into some clothing.

In a report to the American Chemical Society meeting here, the researchers said that they have successfully treated cotton fabrics to produce a "timed-release" action that continuously kills odor-causing germs.

They said that cotton fibers dipped into a combination of chemicals, including hydrogen peroxide, were tested in as many as 50 washings and remained completely free of bacteria.

The three, Dr. Tyrone Vigo, Dr. Clark Welch and Gary Danna of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Southern regional research center in New Orleans, said that polyester, silk and rayon were treated with less spectacular success, and wool, nylon and acetate picked up only a little of the hydrogen-peroxide deodorant in treatment.

2 Big Film Theaters, 3 Bars Are Fire-Bombed in Dublin

DUBLIN, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Five fire bombs exploded in two big movie theaters and three bars in the city center today, and a sixth was discovered in a fourth bar.

The capital's entire fleet of fire engines battled for several hours before they brought the flames under control.

A police spokesman said there were no reports of casualties.

The bombings occurred on the eve of a specially convened meeting of parliament to debate a new anti-terrorist legislative package which would declare a state of national emergency and impose drastic penalties for subversive activities.

The attacks coincided with a meeting of the Fianna Fail opposition party to decide whether to oppose the new measures in tomorrow's debate.

The political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army said the pretexts for the bombings were designed to push the government's tough anti-subversion legislation through parliament.

IRA Blames Others

A spokesman for Sinn Fein said the bomb attacks in the Irish Republic were "part and parcel of the passage of emergency legislation."

"The latest attacks are just a joke," the spokesman said. "They are linked directly with the government's plans to rush through new emergency legislation."

The Irish Republican Socialist party, which includes breakaway members of both the Provisional and Official wings of the IRA, issued a brief statement condemning the fire-bombings and blaming the British Secret Service.

Police declined to speculate on the identity of the bomber.

In a similar situation four years ago, when parliament was debating the setting up of non-

jury special criminal courts to deal with IRA offenses, two bombs exploded in the city killing two bus drivers and injuring more than 100 persons. Two years later, bombs in the heart of Dublin and in the border town of Monaghan killed 31 persons and injured scores.

That attack was credited with overcoming opposition to the government's measures, which were rushed through parliament.

Last month, hotels in five centers were attacked in what the police described as a campaign to destroy the Irish tourist industry. An extreme Protestant organization, the Ulster Freedom Fighters, claimed responsibility for that attack.

In February eight business premises in the capital were hit by fire bombs in an attack also claimed by northern Protestant extremists.

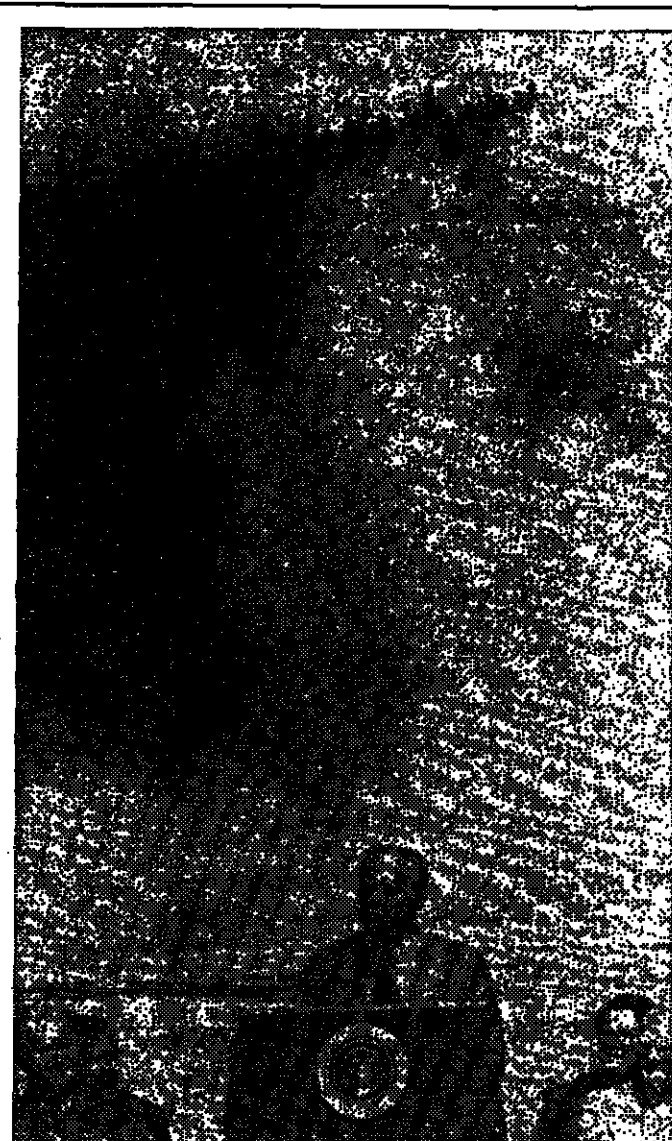
Proposed government legislation would increase the jail sentences for IRA membership from 2 to 7 years and would provide a 10-year sentence for anyone convicted of inciting or inviting any person to join the IRA.

It would also increase from 48 hours to 7 days the period for which police could hold a suspect without charge.

2 U.S. Radios Attacked By Moscow as Biased

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has attacked the U.S.-financed Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, saying their "poisonous broadcasts" were incompatible with the Helsinki European security conference agreement.

Tass news agency quoted the government newspaper Izvestia as saying it had analyzed broadcasts of the two radio stations from April to this month and found no traces of objectivity.



Geyser gushes over President Ford's announcement.

Ford Asks Expansion of Parks

OLD FAITHFUL, Wyo., Aug. 30 (NYT).—President Ford, altering administration policy, proposed yesterday that Congress spend \$1.5 billion during the next decade to expand the nation's public park lands.

Returning here to the site of the Old Faithful geyser in Yellowstone National Park, where he worked as a park ranger 40 years ago, the President outlined a park acquisition and development program that he called a "Bicentennial birthday present" to future generations.

"I want to be as faithful to my grandchildren's generation as I was to the generation of my fathers," he told a crowd assembled at the site of the famed geyser.

Although the White House characterized Mr. Ford's visit here yesterday as nonpolitical, the proposal the President announced focused on one of the five elements that he had cited three days earlier as staples in a "quality of life" theme for his presidential campaign.

Mr. Ford said Thursday in Vail, Colo., that he and Sen. Robert Dole, the Republican nominee for vice-president, would offer the voters assurance of jobs, housing, health care, crime control and improved recreation facilities.

Reaganites Refuse Ford Jobs

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—President Ford's campaign has had only indifferent success recruiting the Ronald Reagan operatives who made it such a long and hard contest for the Republican nomination.

John Sears, the Reagan strategist who asked not to be considered for the Ford campaign, said this fall, is at home in Virginia working on a magazine article, consulting with television networks about news coverage and looking forward to high fees on a campus lecture tour.

Lyn Nofziger, who was Mr. Sears' deputy, may become political counsel to Ford's running mate, Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, who was Mr. Nofziger's boss at



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Sea Law on the Rocks?

Secretary of State Kissinger last year described the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea as "one of the most comprehensive and critical negotiations in history." Failure to agree on a new body of oceans law, the secretary warned, "will lead to unrestrained military and commercial rivalry and mounting political turmoil."

Fulfillment of that dire prophecy could be imminent as the fourth and crucial session of the conference, currently meeting in New York, appears close to foundering on the rocks of ideological intransigence. A number of important issues remain unresolved—such as the access by landlocked states to a new 200-mile coastal "economic zone" and the right to conduct scientific research within the zone. But the most serious obstruction to a new oceans treaty is the persisting disagreement over the nature and role of a new international regime to regulate mining of mineral-rich nodules that lie in prolific abundance on the deep sea floor.

A member of the secretariat staff recently admitted privately that the first committee of the conference which has been dealing with this complex and controversial issue is "in complete disarray."

The ostensible cause of the impasse lies in the insistence of some radical Third World states that deep-sea mining be reserved exclusively for an international authority, with strict limits on production to protect land-based producers. This could seriously limit the access by the United States and other countries—developed and developing—to strategically important minerals such

as cobalt, copper and manganese, and thus threaten substantial investments already made by U.S. and other private companies in deep-sea mining techniques.

It would be unwise and unfair, however, to place the blame for this dangerous impasse exclusively on the Third World nations of the so-called Group of 77. Many developing countries recognize their mutual interest in achieving a comprehensive oceans treaty that will provide reasonable international regulation of the multiple uses of the seas and a fair sharing of the oceans' wealth. Toward that end, many are willing to accept a compromise agreement on deep-sea minerals, first publicly proposed by Secretary Kissinger last year, which would permit "dual track" mining both by an international agency and by individual nations and their private firms.

Apparently lacking are concrete new proposals from Washington that would give substance and credibility to Mr. Kissinger's original broad compromise offer. Presentation of such proposals by the U.S. delegation seems to have been blocked by conservative pressures on the White House—the same narrow chauvinism that dominated the recent Republican National Convention in Kansas City.

As one delegate has put it, "The trouble is not the law of the sea; the trouble is Reagan." It would be tragic if political paralysis in Washington should lead to scuttling a negotiation in which the world, and particularly the world's leading maritime power—the United States—have such vital stakes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Europe's Nuclear Turn

West Europe's lack of fossil fuel sources and its heavy dependence on Mideast oil led most countries there to step up plans for nuclear energy expansion even more than the United States in the wake of the 1973-74 embargo and five-fold oil price increase. But economic factors and public concern over safety, the environment and weapons proliferation now have led to a slowdown similar to that in the United States.

The Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has revised downward by about 20 per cent its estimates for 1985 nuclear energy output in its 23 member nations, a level lower than that predicted before the oil embargo.

Mass demonstrations, scientific debate, reduced energy demand, lack of capital and difficulty in securing sites are even bringing a re-evaluation of the much-touted French lead in fast-breeder technology, the plutonium-fueled reactor once seen as Europe's chosen instrument to capture U.S.-dominated export markets, starting in the 1990s. A new French-West German joint development pact for the plutonium breeder with an eye on Third World markets is being described by some Common Market experts as "another Concorde"—the British-French supersonic passenger plane that, after vast subsidies and delays, still faces a highly uncertain commercial future.

Thousands of demonstrators from France and neighboring countries clashed with police near Lyons last month while protesting the construction site chosen for France's Super-Phoenix, planned as the world's first large commercial fast breeder. Britain has ordered a five-month study of its breeder plans and the staggering problems that

would be posed by the worldwide spread of plutonium, one of the most poisonous and explosive substances known to man.

What concerns scientists and other nuclear experts most is the double nature of plutonium, a nuclear reactor waste that does not exist in nature. It can be reused not only as a civilian reactor fuel, but as little as 10 to 20 pounds can be made relatively easily into a Hiroshima-sized atom bomb. In contrast, the 2 to 4 per cent enriched uranium used in the U.S.-designed light water reactor cannot be exploded.

Sir Brian Flowers, chairman of Britain's Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution and one of Europe's leading scientists, recently warned his countrymen that the fast breeder was "a billion-pound step down a technological path which may later prove unacceptable or even catastrophic."

The West German and French governments are still officially committed to the plutonium route. But, during the past year, their approval of sales to Brazil and Pakistan of reprocessing plants that separate plutonium explosive from spent reactor fuel rods has aroused growing concern about nuclear proliferation in the United States Congress and, belatedly, in the Ford administration.

With public concern now growing in West Europe, chances are improved for U.S. efforts to win supplier agreement on embargo of plutonium reprocessing plants. That would help pin down the agreement of Third World countries, such as Iran and Pakistan, to ship their spent fuel rods back to supplier countries in exchange for safe uranium fuel, rather than to engage in dangerous plutonium extraction at home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Mr. Carter and the Concorde

In discussing the Concorde during an interview for a French newspaper recently, Jimmy Carter was quoted as saying, "I do not favor the use of supersonic aircraft under foreign flags to the United States, insofar as Congress and the government rejected the SST which could have been built in the United States." While it may be that the quotation lost something in the translation—Mr. Carter usually doesn't sound quite like that—the general idea seems clear. And it is an idea, in our view, that is wrong.

There may be legitimate grounds on which to deny permanent landing rights to the British and French for this particular airplane—the test now being conducted will provide the evidence. But the fact that the plane was built abroad is not one of them. Congress, after all, never said the SST could not be built in the United States; it only said that the government would not put up money to build it. Boeing could have continued the SST project with other money if it—or someone else—had thought that course economically sound.

Mr. Carter went on to explain that he opposed the SST because of its "enormous

consumption of energy per passenger, the enormous cost of the necessary investment, particularly its noise." Only the last of these reasons seems to us relevant to the present debate over landing rights for the Concorde in the United States. The consumption of energy is heavy but it is a drop in the bucket of the world's problem. The investment has already been made by the British and French governments and, once that was done, they were entitled to a fair shot at getting some part of that investment back; unfortunately for them, the report on the Concorde's early months of operation is not very promising. As for the environmental questions raised by the Concorde's flights, we continue to believe that Secretary of Transportation Coleman was right to give the owners of the plane a chance to meet these in actual operation. Whether or not the Concorde is to be a permanent part of aviation over the North Atlantic is a question that ought to be answered on the outcome of that trial period, not on arguments that related to the decision of the U.S. Congress not to finance its U.S. counterpart.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 31, 1901

PARIS—Complaints are being frequently heard about the arbitrary and bullying nature of the Paris police. Only yesterday it was reported that a man had been imprisoned for a night for referring to a police official by his Christian name in the presence of a junior policeman. Now we hear that the police intend to take into custody any women seen alone on the streets after 9 p.m. on the grounds that they must be soliciting. This sort of arbitrariness should stop as it makes citizens chafed with the police force.

Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1926

WASHINGTON—The Democrats have launched a major political offensive against the freespending ways of President Coolidge's Republican administration. The Democratic National Committee issued a statement deprecating Coolidge's budgetary policy and fiscal ineptitude, claiming he is endangering the nation's economy. They state that while Coolidge and Budget Director-General Herbert Lord have cut \$100 million out of departmental estimates they have increased the Federal Budget overall by \$55 million, an increase they consider unjustifiable.



'For God's Sake, John, Don't Let Him Get the Bit in His Teeth.'

Turmoil in South Africa

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—The frank language of white supremacy in South Africa has been officially replaced by such terms as "apartness" (separateness) and more recently the blander "separate development" and "separate freedoms." All are intended to convey the government's basic political theory: that the black majority will have rights only in small tribal "homelands" while the whites keep total control of 87 per cent of South Africa.

The pretensions of that official doctrine have been stripped away by the explosions in the black townships. No rational person can believe, any longer, that apartheid assures peace and contentment—or that the millions of urban Africans want to be citizens of a far-off, backward "homeland" that they may never have seen, while being treated as alien serfs where they live and work.

Some important figures among the dominant white group, the Afrikaners, have called for fundamental rethinking of their political theory. Privately, a few will say that the doctrine of separate development is dead. But it is extremely hard for the government to abandon, and outsiders should understand that Prime Minister Vorster finds much of his basic constituency among deeply conservative Afrikaner farmers and workers. When the blacks make trouble, the talk is that they are "killing Kaffirs," not about political theory. The sheer weight of numbers is bound to make most whites uneasy about concessions: They are less than 15 per cent of the population. And so, even when policies have demonstrably failed, compromise is painfully difficult.

Whites Wary

Recently, for example, leaders of the African "homelands" issued a statement criticizing restrictions on freedom of movement and calling for free, compulsory education for blacks. The leading white businessmen—who have become wary of relying for labor on a rootless, frustrated, debt-ridden mass—issued a statement of their own making the same two points.

The right to work where you can find a job, and to bring your family with you; the right to public education for your children. Americans would regard those as among the most elementary human expectations, but they are beyond the expectation of black South Africans. They cannot enter any city or other white area without a special pass, and they cannot ordinarily bring their families with them until they have kept a job and residence in a white area for many years.

To give way to black yearnings for a decent education in the townships or freedom of movement would imply acceptance of blacks as permanent citizens of South Africa. To us that seems the acceptance of reality. But to many white South Africans it would be an alarming abandonment of basic premises.

It is not surprising, therefore, to see the South African government caught in a kind of immobilism. Fifteen or 20 years ago it would have repressed the black unrest with unconcerned brutality, as it did at the time of the Sharpeville massacre in 1960. Today it worries too much about foreign, especially U.S., opinion to

do that. But it has been too worried about its own constitution's opinion to make any real change in policy.

Vorster himself has said almost nothing during these turbulent months. His ministers have almost unanimously conspired by black power advocates for all the trouble and hinted at constructive reforms. The most concrete government action has been to detain hundreds of blacks, without charge, on suspicion of unspecified political trouble-making.

The situation cries out for talks between black leaders and the government. Moderate blacks are almost afraid of chaos or revolutionary change as the whites, and they are eager to talk. The minister of justice, James Kruger, has now called a meeting with urban blacks.

But here again there are obstacles that outsiders would not readily understand. Most of the national African leaders have been jailed or banned by the government. Nelson Mandela is in prison on Robben Island, Robert Sobukwe confined to the small town of Kimberley. And whenever new leaders arise, as in the recent protests, they are immediately lopped off. The govern-

ment instinctively imprisons those with whom it should be talking. In short, the South African situation is complicated, and the outlook is gloomy. Moreover, the time is out of joint. Years ago, people used to talk about revolutionary change coming from South Africa. That proved quite wrong, and the same people then assumed that nothing significant would change for a very long time. That was wrong, too.

On the Fringe

All this has important consequences for the United States. Secretary of State Kissinger discovered southern Africa this year and made a policy. It was to get Vorster's support for change on the fringes of his country, in Rhodesia and Namibia, while postponing until later any consideration of the larger issues in South Africa itself. But the assumptions underlying that policy have been shaken.

The turmoil at home limits Vorster's ability to apply leverage against the Rhodesian white minority. And the central issues of racial peace and justice in South Africa can no longer be avoided by its government or ours.

Letters

Editorials on Spain

To judge by reactions in the Letters column, the IET falls flat on its face in terms of convincing its readers through its editorials on Spanish affairs. These editorials reflect the general syndrome of the liberal establishment whereby principle is selectively applied.

It is to the credit of the IET that it prints these comments critical of it. Undoubtedly the readership of the IET is specialized as distinguished from the general public of most newspapers. But there could be an interesting editorial if the IET were to undertake therein to analyze the divergence between its editorials and the opinions of its readers on the subject regarding Spanish affairs.

The august liberal establishment is never wrong, so that no man expects retraction to be expected from the IET. But in view of the minute subtleties which it writes on how Spain ought to run its own affairs, it seems not inappropriate that the IET should receive instructions regarding its presentation of its own editorials.

JOHN H. CRABB

Geneva

Business as Usual?

There are three stories on Page 3 (IET, Aug. 23) which are entitled "Michigan Mothers Milk Found to be Contaminated," "Acid Cargo Is Missing From Captized Barge" and "Nuclear Suspect in Legion Disease." On Page 6, Mary Blume's remarkable place on the shameful crime of vivisection also offers food for thought. Such tragedies are beginning to sound like "business as usual." This is preceded—and will be succeeded—by countless similar accounts about the effects of "safe" drugs which maim people's bodies and minds, aerosols which reduce the ozone layer and thereby cause cancer, poisoned gas (Seveso), dangerous coloring and additives, mercury in fish, major oil spills, etc., not to

mention the proliferation of atomic power plants and generators while the accumulating A-waste continues to leak in the oceans.

Surely we must stop living in a fool's paradise, pretending, ostrich-like, that such a state of affairs: a) applies to others only and b) cannot be altered anyway.

People must take vigorous action now through ecological groups, various organizations or individually to place the issue squarely in the political arena at every level of contemporary society with the invaluable help of the media. It is only then that governments will hopefully be forced to impose the most severe sanctions. The errors of the past must not be repeated and vigilance should be maintained when they observe some of the self-inflicted predicaments of the industrialized. This form of collective security may be as essential to the survival of the human race as the global balance of power, arms control or successful diplomacy.

SADRUDDIN AGA KHAN

Geneva

Lefebvre Problem

To reduce the problem posed by Bishop Lefebvre virtually to one of rebellion and repression, as does Father Fynian (Letters, Aug. 16, 1976), is sadly to misunderstand or grievously to misrepresent the case. The agony of Catholicism of traditionalist persuasion in a church, so they are convinced, shot through with messianic humanitarianism, an adulterated (and ugly) liturgy, laxity and doctrinal decay can be measured by their very acts of despair. For it is an act of despair when a traditional Catholic is driven to defy a papal ruling. The consolation to which he clings as to a life raft is that, in professing, what the church has always professed, he proclaims a form of loyalty that is not, perhaps, of today but is surely of all time. Yet his perplexity is great. The

GOP Progressives: Time for an Exit?

By David S. Broder

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—In Connecticut, where Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. came close to running for re-election this fall as an independent rather than re-announcing a Republican, there are many other Republicans who share his qualms about their future in the GOP.

One of them is an official who, like Weicker, has decided to stand pat for now—remarked the other day on what had happened to the liberal Republicans at the Kansas City convention.

"We've lost ground steadily since 1964," he said, "but this time they just ignored us."

That is about the size of it. The liberal Republicans—or progressives or moderates, as they variously style themselves—scored their last victory at the 1960 Republican convention. Nelson Rockefeller obtained some important platform concessions from Richard Nixon, and Henry Cabot Lodge went on the ticket for vice-president.

"Moderate Policies" In 1964 and 1968, progressive Republicans William Scranton and Rockefeller provided the main competition to the presidential nominees. And in the latter year, the platform again reflected moderate policies.

By 1972, the liberal Republicans were reduced to fighting—and losing—on the party rules. And this year, they were all but invisible on the floor in either nomination, platform or rules battles.

Rockefeller was being dumped from the ticket. He was handed extra humiliation when he was assigned to accept, on behalf of the Ford administration, the conservative platform amendment designed as a rebuke to his protégé, Secretary of State Kissinger.

The former New York governor is almost too convenient a symbol of the increasing impotence of the Republican progressives. In 1968, he was a presidential candidate. By 1972, he had been reduced to nominating Richard Nixon for president. This year, his assignment was to nominate Bob Dole for vice-president. Lord knows what he'll be handed if he comes back four years from now.

Rockefeller does symbolize one cause of the liberal Republicans' decline—senescence. Like Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Clifford Case of New Jersey and Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, he has grown weary of the fray and just doesn't care that much what happens to his party.

Other liberal Republicans, who do care very much, make themselves ineffective by doing something no serious politician should ever do—giving their help for free.

Sen. Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland is one of those conscientious progressives. He complained on television the other day that President Ford was ignoring the very people whose help was essential in making him the nominee—the liberal Republicans.

Mathias is right, but he doesn't carry his argument far enough. Last December he was weighing the possibility of becoming the third candidate under the Republican presidential nomination. But Mathias ruled himself out, on the

grounds that his candidacy could only hurt Mr. Ford's chances of beating Ronald Reagan.

By that decision, he guaranteed that the only effective pressure on the President, through the moment of his nomination, would be the pressure from the right. Had Mathias run, and won a share of the delegates from Massachusetts, Maryland, Minnesota, Oregon and other liberal Republican states, then the progressives would have had the same kind of bargaining power at the convention that Charles Reed of Mississippi enjoyed by withholding votes from the conservative side.

Mr. Ford would have been blown out of the race right at the start, in New Hampshire, had not such liberal local Republicans as Walter Peterson, Robert Reno and Victoria Zechos, aided by such outside campaigners as liberal Reps. Paul McCloskey and William Cohen, belatedly mobilized the moderate Republicans of that state—who had no great enthusiasm for the President—to rescue him from defeat at Reagan's hands.

Mr. Ford would have been sure loser again had not ex-Gov. Richard Ogden and Sen. Charles H. Percy organized Illinois for him. If Gov. William Milliken had not stepped in to save Michigan when the President was reeling from his defeats in Texas and Indiana, Mr. Ford would not be planning a campaign this week.

All of these rescue missions were led by liberal Republicans. But they got nothing in return, not even a voice in the vice-presidential choice, because they never asked.

If Mr. Ford is elected, they may have a chance to recoup. The President will continue to fill his Cabinet with liberal Republicans; they represent the real talent pool in his party. One of them, perhaps, can be in a position to compete for the presidency in 1980.

If Ford Loses

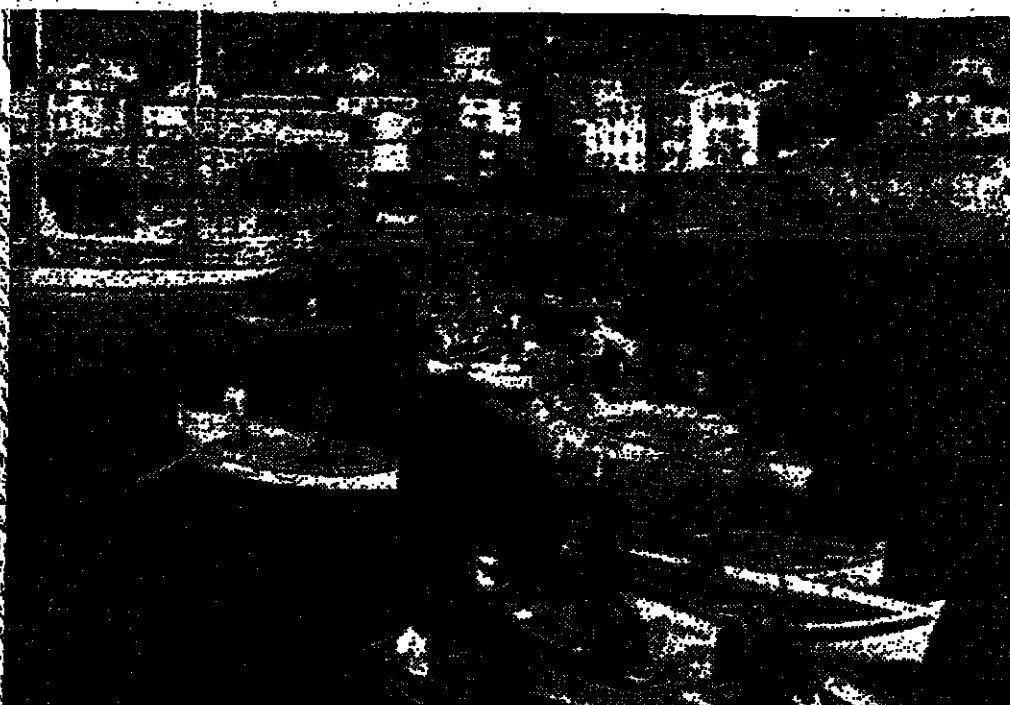
But if Mr. Ford loses, the conservatives very likely have the votes to complete the takeover of the party organization by electing one of their own to succeed Mary Louise Smith as Republican national chairman.

Then the progressive Republicans would face real exclusion—and a tough choice whether it makes more sense to remain in the GOP or take the independent route that both Weicker and Mathias have come close to choosing.

Mathias said on "Meet the Press" that, "If we lose... the Republican party may be at a point of transition." And that transition could point to the exit sign for men like himself, as little do they have left to lose inside the GOP.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

JPL 101550



at barricade mounted by residents of the island of Giglio to bar exiles' approach.

To Keep Out Freed Neo-Fascists

Lian Isle Sets Up Boat Blockade

Christopher Matthews

ROME, Aug. 30 (REUTERS).—It is against Saracen raiders centuries ago and so far has only kept Italy's best neo-Fascists at bay. Saturday, scores of fish-pleasure boats lashed to a line have been forming a de at the harbor mouth of the island of Giglio, Rome.

quayside, 1,000 vigilantes

wait for the ferries from the mainland, scrutinizing every car as it disembarks. "Giglio is Not Devil's Island," say the placards, and "Freda and Ventura Need a Trial, Not a Holiday."

The 8,000 residents of the island have been up in arms since Saturday when Franco Freda, a Padua lawyer, and Giovanni Ventura, a bookseller from Treviso, were released from the southern Italian jails where they had spent the last four years. Under Italian law, this is the maximum term

allowed for pretrial custody, and Mr. Freda and Mr. Ventura are still waiting for what, if it ever comes to pass, may be Italy's trial of the century.

Upon their release, court authorities decreed that the two go into obligatory residence on Giglio, an island that provides an idyllic summer home for rich Romans and Milanese. The population rebelled and Mr. Freda was admitted to a private clinic with renal colic while magistrates milled over what to do with Mr. Ventura. Both hate the idea of going to Giglio and, still more, of being with each other.

The local council issued a written plea to the magistrature, asking it to reverse the decision. They noted that, on security grounds alone, Giglio was hardly the ideal place.

It has only 10 nautical miles from the mainland and 40 from Corsica. What is more, the island's summer residents, the council said, include a number of rich neo-Fascists, most of them owners of large, fast yachts.

They are charged under the Italian penal code with massacre, in this case, resulting from a bomb blast at the Bank of Agriculture on the Piazza Fontana in Milan that killed 17 bystanders and injured 87.

Trials Fizzle Out

It happened nearly seven years ago, on Dec. 12, 1969. Three trials of the case have fumbled out before coming to any conclusion. And if a new trial does begin next year as scheduled, most Italians would be very surprised if Mr. Freda and Mr. Ventura were still in the country.

The case has included a number of curious episodes in the course of seven years of investigations. Consider only that a former chief of Italian intelligence is charged, among other things, with having planned, while in office, to spring Mr. Ventura from jail using a duplicate key and a couple of canisters of sleeping gas, or that SID, the Italian intelligence service, provided Mr. Freda's right-hand man, Marco Pozzan, with a false passport and an escort to Spain.

Or that Guido Giannettini, another key figure wanted for arrest, skipped to France and continued to be paid there as an SID informer while every policeman in the republic supposedly was looking for him.

Since the Milan bombing, every attempt to get at the truth about the bloody events of Dec. 12, 1969, has been thwarted. For alongside Mr. Freda and Mr. Ventura, and the anarchist former ballet dancer Pietro Valpreda—who is on trial with them, but whom no one any longer believes is guilty—the whole governing system is on trial.

Investigators Bar Sabotage in Two Crashes of C-141s

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP).—Investigators have ruled out sabotage in the crashes of two U.S. Air Force C-141 jet transports and are looking for onboard flight recorders that could reveal the crews' last words before the accidents, which killed 39 persons Saturday.

The Air Force said yesterday that sabotage definitely was not to blame for the crashes in Greenland and England.

The C-141 Starlifters both left McGuire Air Force base in New Jersey. One crashed as it was about to land at the U.S. air base at Sondrestrom, southern Greenland, and 21 of the 27 persons aboard were killed. The other went down near Peterborough, England, in a thunderstorm and all 18 persons aboard died. Most of the 39 victims were U.S. military men.

"Although both airplanes were from the same base and the accidents happened within hours of each other," a Pentagon spokesman said, "it appears to be completely different circumstances in which they crashed."

The causes of the crashes have not been determined, the spokesman said, but "investigators... at both locations found no evidence whatsoever of sabotage." He said the flight recorders were being sought "to see what kind of conversations were going on among the crew."

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, Aug. 30 (NYT).—French-speaking air-traffic controllers of Quebec Province announced recently that they will seek federal recognition as a separate aviation union, breaking their present affiliation with the Canadian Air Traffic Control Association, the national union, which has a majority of English-speaking members.

The Quebec controllers have gone so far as to enlist the support of larger French-speaking labor groups, including the militant Quebec Teachers Federation, making this the latest in a series of confrontations over language that, in the words of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, have raised serious issues of "national unity."

The linguistic rivalry in Canada, with the French faction about 27 per cent of the population, is the most overt expression of a historic cleavage between the cultural descendants of the early French settlers, who were the first white colonists here, and their English conquerors.

Under the umbrella issue of language, the French-speaking community is struggling to preserve its culture in Canada against the pressure of English. Facing superior economic forces, and steadily losing in numbers for various reasons, including a declining birth rate in Quebec, the French Canadians see them-

selves as "a French island in an English sea."

Unless checked, according to Mr. Trudeau, the language dispute could lead to the departure of French-speaking Quebec from the Canadian Federation, or at least greatly encourage the long-standing independence movement by Quebec separatists, a growing minority in Canada's largest province.

Thriving Theater

In Quebec, if nowhere else in Canada, the French have more than held their own in cultural fields. The French-language theater thrives in the province, which includes Canada's most populous city, Montreal, as do French television, radio, books, magazines, newspapers and a movie industry that far outstrips the English-language rival.

Language is the life, as well as the symbol, of the French struggle. Mr. Trudeau, a Montrealese, came to power in 1980 on a pledge to enforce bilingualism in public service. French political power in Ottawa is immense, with 74 Quebec seats in a Parliament of 264 members.

Central to the conflict is the "English backlash." In most of the country, where French is seldom if ever heard, the indignant cry of many English-speaking Canadians is that French is being "rammed down our throats." Resentments are exacerbated by linguistic anomalies. There is a critical shortage of English-speaking nurses in Montreal because English-speaking applicants can-

not pass the French-language test required to practice the profession there.

Mr. Trudeau is only the third Prime Minister from French Canada in a century. Understanding the relation of the linguistic question to Quebec separatism, he pushed through the Official Language Act of 1989, which guaranteed equality of French and English in federal functions.

But the act, intended to reassure the French, generated additional resentment among the English. People in English-speaking communities ridiculed the regulations requiring labels in French as well as English on the stocks in their stores. English-speaking civil servants resented having to study French, even though at government expense, if they hoped to reach the upper levels in federal employment.

Unilingual Policy

Around the same time, Premier Robert Bourassa of Quebec, who viewed the soothing of French Canadians on the language issue as a way of diffusing the separatist appeal, pressed through a law making French the only official language of the province. This aroused intense hostility among the English-speaking Quebecers, who are now forbidden to use their own language in business with the government.

At the same time, French Canadians were inflamed by the slighting of their language on the local level in predominantly English-speaking provinces such as Ontario.

A university professor in Ottawa refused to register his child for a birth certificate issued in English only. A number of French Canadians went to jail for a day or two rather than pay fines for minor traffic citations issued in English. Any incident that disparaged a French Canadian—such as the series of recent scandals implicating Cabinet members with French names—might be interpreted as evidence of an anti-French plot.

Many English Canadians chafed over what they conceived to be the emergence of "French power" in Ottawa under Mr. Trudeau, whose closest associates in the Cabinet also happen to be Quebecers.

Meanwhile the Parti Quebecois, which advocates independence for Quebec, appeared to be gaining strength. It won 10 per cent of the popular vote in the last Quebec election, a substantial gain, and analysts believe it would do even better today.

Old Rivalries

The roots of the conflict go back to old rivalries in Canada between Britain and France. Britain won the territorial struggle more than two centuries ago in a climactic battle on the Plains of Abraham, now a Quebec City park and tourist attraction. With the defeat on the Plains of Abraham, the French aristocrats and wealthy entrepreneurs went back to France with the defeated troops. The former French Canada was left peopled mostly by peasants.

The bulk of French Canadians drifted into lower occupations and tended to congregate in French-speaking ghettos. Class barriers arose between the two communities and the situation reached a crisis point during World War II when French Canadians objected to being drafted to fight alongside British Canadians. William Lyon Mackenzie King, the prime minister at the time, said in his recently published wartime diaries that the country had been on the verge of civil war when the victory in Europe ended the episode.

In this charged atmosphere, the organized airline pilots and the air-traffic controllers refuse to countenance a broader use of French in Quebec airports, beyond the five small ones where it is already in use, on grounds of safety. A strike last month by the controllers was halted by an injunction. The pilots, ignoring a similar court action, refused to fly for nine days.

The controversy swiftly burst through the parameters of an aviation-safety discussion. The two sides exchanged accusations of "bigotry" and "racism" in the newspapers, on television and in the radio open-line shows across the country on a scale that Mr. Trudeau says is unprecedented in his experience. Not the least of Mr. Trudeau's concerns is the possibility of having to fight an election on the question of bilingualism within the next two years and the risk of generating further heat between the two groups.

C Farm Ministers Called Emergency Drought Talks

WISLS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).

Share ministers of the nations in the European Community were summoned today to an emergency meeting to discuss the prolonged drought that has badly cut food crops in Western Europe.

While in the two countries most affected by the dry weather, France and Britain, it has fallen for the first time in 10 years.

Non Market Farm Commissioner Pierre Lardinois said a continuing dry weather and unfavorable EEC forecasts for crops, particularly wheat and cereals.

Ministers in most of Britain the weekend and today the country's immediate worries but officials that the rain was not for long-term relief. as to rain from now onwards to make sure we right next year," Denis the British minister in of drought relief, said.

Flash Floods

destroys hit many parts and caused flash floods is packed with motorists from their traditional vacation.

Officials said at a press that the EEC Commission formally asked the agriculture ministers to an emergency meeting, set for next month.

It will be to insure that of food and fodder at prices are safeguarded the winter, that there is being free common market produce, and to specific national measures, vary, to help farmers. rains fell in France yesterday the government last week to introduce a tax—the first in 50 years—on farmers whose crops are ruined.

irect tax, details of which have yet been issued, will be at the end of next year.

et German Benefits

st Germany, the winter-sunny weather has been country's winegrowers, s year is likely to be one greatest vintage years for German wines.

drought will cost Belgian an estimated \$400 million. Boon, chairman of the Belgian Farmers Association, a press conference in today.

e Netherlands, agricultural

is Will Open

ibodia Border

JEOK, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Thai-Cambodian border, since the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia 16 months opened for trade purposes to "Thai" Nelson officer at der said.

g Charapat, head of the Border Committee, said businessmen will be permitted to cross the border at the Prachinburi crossing.

There will be no restrictions on trade except that non should be sought "at the Commerce Ministry," among said. "Cambodian officials will buy from those who also buy from them on a basis."

Yugoslav Inflation

GRADE, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—g costs in Yugoslavia fall by 15 per cent in the first nine of this year, official showed.

Vatican Silent On Defiance By Lefebvre

CASTELGANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 30 (AP).—Further sanctions against the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, the traditionalist French archbishop who celebrated mass publicly yesterday in defiance of a papal ban, are not expected immediately, a Vatican spokesman said.

"The situation now could be described as a moment of tranquility," he said.

The Rev. Virgilio Levi, assistant editor of the Vatican daily newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, said in a television interview that "the consequences will be either a tacit setting apart of Lefebvre in that his conduct automatically excludes him from full union with the church; or there could be a declaration of this exclusion with the canonical penalty of excommunication."

Archbishop Lefebvre celebrated mass in Latin yesterday before 7,000 persons in a sports arena in Lille, France. This defied the Pope's suspension of him from all priestly functions a month ago, including celebrating mass and administering the sacraments.

Pope Paul said the French prelate's defiance of his authority was "the most serious" of "dispersive and divisive opinions" threatening the integrity of the Roman Catholic Church.

In France, Archbishop Lefebvre said he was surprised by the importance attached to the traditionalist mass. He said that if the Pope took any further disciplinary measures against him, he would consider them "null and void." He added:

"A few journalists made this out as an act of defiance, when it was not. This event should not have taken such an importance. It is not the first time that I have said mass since the sanction from Rome and I will continue to say it wherever faithful Catholics invite me, whether there is a big turnout or not."

Vacationers Sought In Europe Rabies Case

BONN, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Police throughout Western Europe stepped up their hunt today for hundreds of vacationers who may have been exposed to rabies at a West German camping site through an infected pony.

Vacationers who stayed at the international camping area at Gralman, in Bavaria, between Aug. 15 and 26, are being sought. A pony which was a favorite pet of many campers, especially children, has since died of rabies, a police spokesman said. People who had stroked or fed it may have been infected.



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THE BROADLY BASED BANK

Surprising Minority: Arabs in America

By Francis Ward

CHICAGO—Consumer advocate Ralph Nader; Dr. Michael DeBakey, the heart surgeon; Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., and actor Danny Thomas are prominent Americans better known for their work than for their ethnic background.

They are all of Lebanese descent and members of what some regard as the nation's least understood minority group.

"We are a nonpeople to most other Americans," said Ghada Tahami, director of the Arab Information Center in Chicago. "They know us from stereotypes in movies, television and newspaper headlines of 'Arab terrorists' but not as prominent Americans who have contributed to the country's development like members of other immigrant groups such as the Irish and Jews."

After decades of silence and inactivity, Arab-Americans are beginning to organize to change U.S. attitudes toward Arabs and to tell their story, Dr. Tahami said.

There are Arab information centers in New York, Washington, D.C., Dallas and San Francisco in addition to Chicago—all funded by the Arab League in Cairo. National organizations such as the Association of Arab-American University Graduates are becoming more vocal about the Arab position in world affairs. Arab spokesmen are also heard more frequently in the academic world, Dr. Tahami said.

Along with hundreds of other Americans, Sen. Abourezk, Mr. Nader and Dr. DeBakey are mentioned in an issue of *Aramco World Magazine* in an article titled "Arabs in America."

The article is part of the

Arab-American attempt to break down old stereotypes and better explain the origins and accomplishments of this minority group.

Changed Profile

"No longer does the Arab in America strive to maintain a low ethnic profile," says the article in *Aramco World*, distributed by the Arabian American Oil Co. "He's an assimilated American for the most part, yes. But he is also a Syrian-American, an Egyptian-American, a Palestinian-American, or what have you. And more and more today he is an Arab-American, preferring to downplay the individual country of ancestry in favor of an Arab cohesiveness."

Perhaps, but some widely known Americans of Middle Eastern ancestry do not identify themselves as Arabs. Ralph Nader has never done so, neither have Dr. DeBakey, Mr. Abourezk or other national figures of Lebanese or Mediterranean descent, such as Joe Robbie, owner of the Miami Dolphins football team, or Abe Giron, ex-coach of the Chicago Bears football team.

Among other major figures mentioned in "Arabs in America" are William Peter Blatty, author of "The Exorcist"; singer Paul Anka; Najeb Halaby, ex-chairman of Pan American World Airways and former chief of the Federal Aviation Administration; and Robert Aboud, vice-chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago.

The Middle East is one of the world's greatest multiracial, multiethnic and multireligious areas, Dr. Tahami said.

Ibrahim Abu-Lughod, professor of political science at Northwestern University and an Arab activist, said many of those now called Arab-Americans came to the United States before the term "Arab" was used. He said Arab is a cultural, not a racial or religious, designation and it applies to anyone who is from an Arabic-speaking country and the product of Arab culture.

Only Estimates

Using Abu-Lughod's definition, there are between 1 and 2 million Arabs in America. There are no definitive statistics, only estimates of the number, Dr. Tahami said. The only thing these Arab-Americans have in common, she added, is their Middle Eastern ancestry.

Arabs in America, as elsewhere, are of all religions, races, social and economic classes. The majority of those in this country are Christian, not Muslim, largely because so many of them came from Lebanon, which, Dr. Tahami said, had a Christian majority until the early 1970s.

The largest concentration of Arab-Americans is an estimated 100,000 in the Detroit metropolitan area. There are other major Arab communities in Chicago, Los Angeles, Jacksonville, Fla., New York, Cleveland, Washington, D.C., and Houston.

Among the Arabs counted in Detroit are approximately 40,000 Chaldeans—immigrants who cling to their language and religion, which descended from the ancient biblical land of Chaldeas. That land, the southern half of the Babylonian kingdom, is Iraq today. The northern half of Babylon, then known as Assyria, is Syria today.

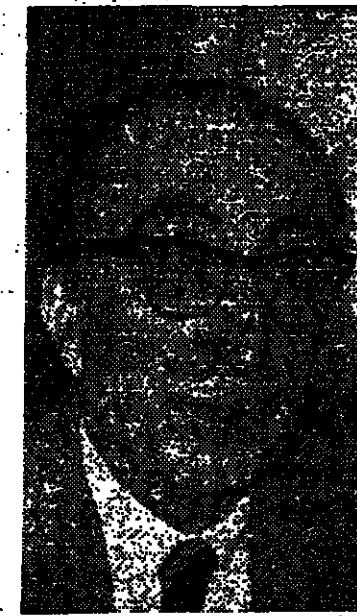
Chaldeans are frequently called



Ralph Nader
... consumer advocate.



James Abourezk
... a senator.



Michael DeBakey
... heart surgeon.



Danny Thomas

Assyro-Chaldeans, and are staunch Roman Catholics who do not want to be identified as Arabs or with any Arab cause, although they speak Arabic because it is the majority tongue in Iraq.

"There are Arab Jews living in many Arab countries, or who have migrated to Israel since 1948," Dr. Tahami said.

Dr. Tahami is a short, pleasant woman who used to teach African history at the University of Illinois Circle Campus here. "Virtually all of the texts of medieval African history are written in Arabic, so I had a great advantage," she said.

Seldom involved in Arab-American cultural and religious organizations in their home cities for decades, but they have seldom been involved in political activity or in defending the Arab position in world affairs.

Arab political organizing ef-

orts in the United States began in earnest in the mid-1960s. The Arab-American Congress for Palestine was founded in Chicago in 1964. Its members helped to educate young Arabs in their history and in the Arabic language and spoke at meetings on the Middle East conflict.

In 1968, the United Holy Land Fund was founded to send money and medical supplies to Arab countries. The current president, Mahmoud Najj of Chicago, said that the fund canvasses in 25 cities across the country and has raised an annual average of \$250,000 in medical supplies and \$150,000 in money since 1969. The fund is conducting a special drive now to aid Arab victims of the Lebanese civil war, Mr. Najj said.

The Association of Arab-American university graduates, founded in 1967, supports a wide variety of pro-Arab causes. Mr. Abu-Lughod of Northwestern University was a founding member and

is a past president. He estimated that the organization has 1,200 members, drawn primarily from about 100,000 Arab professionals around the country. Like many other Arab activists, Mr. Abu-Lughod is a Palestinian. Currently on leave from Northwestern, he formerly headed its department of African studies.

Seven Books
The association has produced seven books, 20 "information papers" and two filmstrips on Arab culture, society and the Middle East conflict. Mr. Abu-Lughod said. Also, he said, the association has helped to recruit from 200 to 300 Arab-American professionals "to go back to the Arab world, temporarily or permanently, to help aid nations in their development."

Probably the most political of all Arab groups is the National Association of Arab-Americans, described by a past president and a principal founder, attorney

Richard Shadyac, as a "pro-oriental lobbying organ." Mr. Shadyac, of Ann Arbor, said. "The avowed purpose is to change U.S. foreign policy toward the Middle East from one biased toward Israel to one evenhandedness." Mr. Shadyac is half-Irish, a Maronite and was a trial attorney criminal and anti-trust of the U.S. Justice Dept. from 1954-58.

"We're not anti-Israel, of the National Assoc Arab Americans. 'We Israel's right to exist, to certain boundaries. Gen West Bank ought to be Palestinians, and the Jerusalem should be realized. We advocate it among congressmen to educate them to the fact of the myths about the East, like Israel's so-called civil right' to Palestine." © Los Angeles Times

Scouts Gain \$50,000 From GOP Convention

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—

Every time the band played Irving Berlin's "God Bless America" at the Republican Convention in Kansas City, the Boy and Girl Scout Foundation got another \$400 from each of the television networks covering the gathering at the moment, according to Variety, the show business daily.

Scout leaders estimate that for the dozens of times the band had to play the song in an effort to cut short demonstrations, the foundation will get a total of about \$50,000.

In an article headed "Number One on GOP Chart," Variety said that Mr. Berlin contributes all the royalties from "God Bless America," as well as from other patriotic songs he has written, to the Scouts Foundation.

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By Judith Weinraub

LONDON (NYT)—Sheila Moore campaigns at coffee mornings in the center of Croydon, the seventh largest city in England. Deborah Owen likes to open fêtes in Plymouth. Ruth Orbach helps out in Stockport, an urban center in the Midlands. Susan Crosland travels to Gillingham, a fishing town on the east coast.

Like many other American women married to politicians, they play an active part in British political and community life, as American wives of members of Parliament.

"A politician and his family must become as involved in the constituency as humanly as possible," said Mrs. Owen, a thoughtful former Long Islander and wife of David Owen, the MP for Plymouth and minister of state for social security.

Mrs. Owen is one of about a dozen wives of British politicians who include Cincinnati-born Caroline Benn, an education specialist and wife of the MP for Bristol and secretary of state for energy, Anthony Wedgwood Benn; New Yorker Emily MacFarquhar, a journalist married to MP Roderick MacFarquhar, and Elaine Rawlinson of Newport, the wife of the attorney general, Sir Peter Rawlinson.

Good Organizers

Although they vary in age, style and political party, they all have certain definable American qualities. "American women are good organizers," said the American wife of a peer, who did not want herself identified. "They have a vitality that burns Englishmen on."

"Englishmen of a certain power-bent class want someone who will look nice, drive the kids and have a party for 50 people. American women are educated and efficient."

All of the women interviewed seem to have these characteristics. All are self-starters who can and do manage motherhood, work and responsibilities to a politician-husband.

"I'm sure I've taken on too much in the eyes of some of my friends," said Mrs. Owen, who is the mother of two young sons and runs her own business as a literary agent. "I had to learn to set limits to my own drive," she said.

"A politician needs a wife who does things—who has both mental and physical energy," said Mrs. Carter, an American who left the United States in 1937 for England, where she married an Englishman and became a well-known journalist.

"Englishwomen are not good joiners," she said. "Americans get more things started. They have tremendous adaptability. And they are classless. For the wife of a politician, an American accent is a safe bet."

Vitality, energy, organization, classlessness. A tradition of American women such as Jenny Churchill, Nancy Astor and the Duchess of Windsor.

As an active participant in her

ENGLAND: The U.S. Wives Behind British Politicians

husband's West Country constituency of Plymouth, Mrs. Owen finds her American attitudes and accent an advantage. "People are very pro-American in Plymouth," she said. "During the war they made lots of friends with sailors, and because I am American, I am accepted without reference to any particular social class," she said.

As a newcomer to Britain and political life in 1968, Mrs. Owen did not find an easy transition from her job of buying and selling rights for a French publisher in New York.

"I knew I had to have a certain flexibility, but I was a drag to live with. I was bad about protocol and titles. My laughter was louder than an Englishwoman's. I argued more. Being brought up in a land of extremes is hard to get rid of, and I didn't want to."

IRAN: Gathering Eastern and Western Artists

By William Weaver

SHIRAZ, Iran, Aug. 30 (NYT)—Every book about Persia underlines the fact that, from the most remote times, the country has been a crossroads for travelers' caravans from West and East. Modern Iran is equally strategic. Iran's festival of arts, based in

Shiraz and the incomparable sites of Persepolis, is similarly global. In fact, one of the reasons for its existence has been to bring Western and Eastern artists together. At the same time, the program has always alternated traditional forms (like Japanese No) with the most adventurous avant-garde, in an

often heady and always stimulating mixture.

Foreign visitors are also afforded fascinating samples of Iran's cultural scene, past and present. And this year's festival—the 10th—has paid special attention to "ta'zieh," an art form unique to Persia and the sphere of Iranian influence. In its present form, it dates to the early 19th century. Its origin is traceable to the 17th century.

Here, the subjects are always concerned, directly or indirectly, with the 7th-century massacre of the Muslim hero Hussein and his family at Karbala. Much of the text is chanted, and there are brief musical interludes between episodes.

Several plays were performed this week in the little village of Khatrak. A few miles from Shiraz. For the foreigner, the most immediately affecting work was "The Martyrdom of Imam," depicting graphically the death of Hussein and his children.

A huge crowd, including most of the villagers, followed the drama intently, crying out in horror at the simulated bloodshed, weeping openly at the lyrical passages (the hero's burial of his slain infant and his farewell to his faithful white horse), chanting along with the actors in the ritual prayers. The emotion was profound, tangible, contagious.

More Speculative
A second ta'zieh, entitled "Moses and the Dervish," was more speculative, the intellectual drama of a holy man who doubts God's wisdom and has to be convinced by a special envoy, Moses himself.

The entire work was chanted by two remarkable artists, Sahar-Khiz, as the dervish, and Razm-Ara as Moses. The sheer endurance of these singers, who perform without interval for more than two hours, was deeply impressive, but even more so was their technical bravura. The chant of Moses was highly decorated, with trills and cadenzas, a kind of Oriental bel canto, while the litany-like chant of the dervish involved more dramatic inflection.

Popular in origin, the work cannot be separated from their audience, their setting. At Khatrak, as the play proceeded,

village life also went on surrounding houses y hear dogs barking, baby children drawing water well. Timeless sounds, timeless drama of her faith.

American In Featured in At U.K. Muse

LONDON, Aug. 30 (U)—First of a pair of American art shows has opened in the Museum of Modern Art branch of the British Museum. It is showing its recent collection formed by Robert Inverarity living in California.

Coming in October is a larger show, a survey of field of American Indian art. The Inverarity collection concentrates on the Indian Northwest Coast, stretching from Alaska to Alaska.

Mr. Inverarity began it as an anthropologist field and soon his collection April to the Museum of which already had a section of Indian art in the area.

U.S. Propose Protection F Imported W

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Saying that the U.S. needs more protection against harmful imports, the government today rules designed to make quality of imports is the that of wine producer United States.

As part of the plan U.S. ment inspectors would foreign vineyards for premises inspections sure the wine conform standards.

Under current regulations, according to the Bureau of Tobacco and Firearms, wines must be accompanied by a statement of origin before they can be sold in U.S. customs—but the government of the involved approves. Thus some imports not arrive with the which would assure that they contain label says and are not harmful additives.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1976

Page 7

ina Output w by 7% First Half

Effect of Quakes
 Seen as Serious

by Fox Butterfield

G KONG, Aug. 30 (NYT).—China's industrial output grew by 7 percent in the first half of the year, newly published official statistics indicate, a performance that analysts here consider good, though somewhat below the average of 8 to 10 percent that the industry has achieved in years past.

The statistics were compiled by the Chinese government, which has been reluctant to disclose the devastating earthquake that struck Hopei Province in north last month and in the south in the south in the month.

An official report on the damage and loss of life, which the government is difficult to assess.

The last 15 years, Chinese industry has averaged an annual growth of 8 to 10 percent. In judging by the incomplete figures, the Chinese government has released so far, China's industrial production is believed to have jumped 11 percent.

The preliminary reports suggest that this year's wheat and rice harvest is a record.

The claim of a 7-percent increase in industrial production in the first six months of this year was contained in a recent report of Chingchi Tao-Pao (The Daily Reporter), a weekly magazine.

Magazine's Figures

According to its figures, the advances were recorded as follows: coal, up 16.9 percent; electric power, up 11 percent; oil, up 10 percent; and steel, up 8 percent. No figures were given for actual production in the first half of the year, but the magazine's figures are only in percentages.

The earthquake in northern China, the worst natural disaster in the country since 1949, would have serious consequences for the country's economy and a major impact on long-term planning.

Sectors Affected

Analysts have noted that the earthquake has particularly affected the rapidly expanding thermal power industry at three other sectors—coal, oil and steel.

The large new power plants built in Tangshan and in Japanese engineers reportedly destroyed. They have added 550 megawatts to a 425-megawatt thermal plant already in operation in Tangshan that provides electricity for Peking and Tientsin.

The loss of these new power plants will presumably have a serious effect on new factories that had been planned for Peking and Tientsin under the fifth year plan, which began in January 1976, though the country is apparently still under strain.

EC Reported Disagree on Pricing Formula

BRUNN, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—Members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have shelved plans for a meeting to resolve the price differentials.

The session contemplated for late September or October was abandoned after a week-long meeting by the EC's economic experts failed to agree on a formula for determining the premium over the price to be charged for the quality and distance from the source.

EC spokesman Hamid P. acknowledged that the price experts did not reach agreement on price differentials during their meeting, but he is closer than ever to an agreement, he said. "Don't let the price differentials become a problem for decades," he never came up with a formula," he added.

The OPEC sources said the disagreement on how to set the value of some grades of oil with especially high sulfur content, for which market prices are not set.

U.S. Economy: An Analysis

Upturn Slows, But How Much?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP).—The once robust U.S. economic recovery seems to have slowed to a walk. If some of the more dismal forecasts now current in government and private circles prove out, the economy as an issue could work against, rather than for, the Ford administration.

"There is no doubt that the economy is in a pause, and that the third quarter will be relatively slow," said Burton Malkiel, a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. "But has the recovery stalled? The unequivocal answer is 'no.' There is no reason to think the recovery is in trouble."

A Senate Budget Committee economist, nonetheless, predicted at a Boston conference last week that the real growth rate for the economy in the July-September quarter may be only 3.5 percent. Announcement of the third-quarter rate will be made Oct. 20.

A growth rate under 4 percent would be a blow of major proportions, raising the question whether the recovery had stalled.

The pace of economic recovery has already slowed, from an unsustainably high 9.3-percent rate of gain in gross national product in the first quarter to a lower-than-expected 4.3-percent increase in the second quarter.

The first to second-quarter change was not taken by most experts as a sign of real weakness. Most of it reflected a shift in business inventories. Actual "final sales" to consumers were pretty well maintained.

A further slide in the second half would be a bad sign, though not fatal. Argus Research Corp. of New York summarizes what most of the Wall Street houses have been saying:

Nevertheless, administration economists, who have earned an enviable reputation of keeping politics out of their forecasts, are convinced that the recovery is still on target. They believe the economy will show a spurt toward the year-end bolstered by a strong showing in the orders for machinery and other capital goods.

Mr. Malkiel cited, in particular, the little-noticed 14-percent increase in July new orders for non-defense capital goods. This is supposed to augur well for business expansion. Retail sales in July were weak, but he said he expects a pick-up in August. "All signs are favorable for a resumption of consumer spending," he said.

His colleague on the council, Paul McCavoy, agrees. "We're not heading for an iceberg yet," he said with a smile.

Democratic economists tend to agree that the GNP growth rate will shift into higher gear in the fourth quarter of 1976. But they argue that the economy will need a new source of stimulus during 1977 to avoid another recession in 1978.

Jimmy Carter's chief economist, Lawrence Klein of the Wharton School, predicts the real GNP growth rate will fall well below 4 percent in 1978 unless there is a concerted effort at expansion next year. Like other members of the Carter task force, Mr. Klein does not want to risk that kind of boost to the economy without some sort of "income policy" to help dampen inflationary pressures.

The overall inflation rate in the economy, which was very low earlier in the year, has been edging up. It may be under further pressure later in the year, with domestic gas and foreign oil prices moving up.

An authoritative spokesman for the Saudi Arabian government told this reporter that the Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries is likely to boost prices 7.5 percent at its December meeting.

Earlier this year, there may have been too great a sense of euphoria about economic prospects, generated by the improvement in the trend of prices and unemployment and the first-quarter GNP gain. Now, there may be excessive pessimism because of the slower pace—which leads emphasis to the fact that even if the trend had been right, the level of both inflation and unemployment are still unacceptably high.

U.S. Real Estate Trusts Face More Woes

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).

The dust still is flying from the collapse of the multimillion-dollar real estate investment trust industry two years ago. By the time the cloud clears, the landscape will have been altered considerably.

A number of trusts will die during bankruptcy proceedings. Others will disappear through voluntary liquidations, mergers and transformations into operating companies.

"These are the views of bankers, analysts and REIT officials themselves, who are a far-reaching day of judgment. Notes and debentures used to finance the industry, which were snapped up by an eager public in better days, are beginning to come due for payment. In many cases, the money just is not there."

"We're at a critical juncture right now," says Richard Boyle, a senior vice-president at Chase Manhattan Bank and overseer of its \$4-billion real estate operations. "The bulk of the troubled REITs have so far been able to continue paying off bank debt and have kept most interest payments current on publicly held debt. But there's bound to be serious conflict as public debt matures, with each guy (banker and public investor) thinking he should be getting whatever money is going to the other."

Struggle to Pay Loans

Ever since the industry fell apart in 1974 because of overbuilding, overleveraging and high interest rates, the trusts have been struggling to repay or renegotiate their huge bank loans. What happens to them in the months and years ahead is bound to be felt in other segments of the economy.

Despite sales of assets and other efforts to reduce their debt, REITs still owe banks some \$10.1 billion and note and debenture holders another \$2 billion. The construction and real estate industries also are affected by the uncertainty over the future of REITs. In their heyday, the trusts invested in such things as office buildings, condominiums and shopping centers—many of which still stand vacant, creating a drag on the market that is likely to be felt for years to come.

By far, the most battered of the REITs are the so-called short-term lending trusts. Typically, they borrowed heavily from banks and the public, then loaned the money to builders and developers. Back when construction was booming and interest rates were low, such trusts were the darlings of the stock market, far outstripping the more sedate trusts that made long-term loans or actually owned property. But they also proved far more vulnerable when the real estate market went sour.

For some lending trusts, finan-

cial pressures already have become too great to bear. Continental Mortgage Investors, once one of the largest REITs, filed for protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act earlier this year after it failed to win approval for a plan to refinance senior debt. Under Chapter 11, a company continues to operate but seeks court protection against creditor lawsuits while it tries to work out a plan for paying its debts.

Other trusts have only narrowly averted the bankruptcy route. First Mortgage Investors of Miami Beach told holders of \$16 million of its debentures that unless they approved a plan to stretch out repayment of their claims, the trust would likely be forced into bankruptcy "and it will probably be years before you can expect to receive any money."

After some foot-dragging, the holders agreed.

Dennis Coyle, FMI's managing trustee, says the trust "just might be able to settle down for a few years" if it can successfully negotiate its way through the bankruptcy court credit agreement and another \$25 million of debentures come due.

Industry observers say that REITs will have to make major adjustments to survive. They

forecast an era of much smaller trusts in a greatly reduced industry. The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, a trade group, says that industry assets already have slipped to \$18.7 billion from their 1974 peak of \$21.2 billion. One analyst believes that of the 100 or so REITs in the mortgage loan field today, "possibly no more than 10 will ever be profitable short-term lenders" again.

Many trusts are already scouting the possibility of moving more heavily into the ownership of property. For example, U.S. Realty Investments, a Cleveland-based "hybrid" that both owned property and made short-term mortgage loans, recently said it is quitting the latter business entirely. While the trust is not ruling out a return to short-term lending in the future, Sheldon Guren, president says, "We've first got to clean up all the problems we've got now."

Some trusts are changing their management structures. Many are cutting loose from the advisory companies that managed them, opting instead to hire their own executives. Others are changing the method that determines how their advisers are paid, doing away with formulas based on the size of the trust's assets.

Bright Future Predicted For Imitation Cheese

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—Imitation cheese, in which vegetable oil is substituted for butterfat, may do to the cheese market what margarine has done in the butter market.

The key advantage claimed for vegetable-oil based cheese is its price. Universal Food Corp. says it sells imitation mozzarella cheese at wholesale for roughly 40 percent less than it does real mozzarella.

The company believes that perfecting its imitation mozzarella will give it expertise and a foothold in a growing market for imitation cheeses of all kinds.

Universal uses soybean oil in its imitation mozzarella, but practically any kind of vegetable oil might be used. The wide variety of possible oil ingredients and their general year-round abundance illustrate one of the advantages of making imitation cheese as the supply of milk tends to vary more than cheese manufacturers like.

Vegetable oils are not perishable, as is the liquid milk from which butterfat comes, so makers of imitation cheese may have more flexibility in plant location and production distribution.

Another purported advantage of imitation cheese is that it offers the protein advantages of real cheese with less cholesterol, the waxy substance that has been linked in some studies with heart disease.

Per-capita consumption of margarine, which also relies on vegetable oil as a substitute for butterfat, has nearly doubled since 1950, while butter consumption has fallen by more than half.

Currently, sale of imitation cheese accounts for less than 5 percent of total U.S. cheese sales, which totaled 4.1 billion pounds last year, says William Gallimore, an Agriculture Department economist.

One industry executive estimates, however, that imitation cheese will account for 15 percent of the total cheese market in five years.

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Tool Orders In U.S. Rise During Month

Producers Expect Gradual Improvement

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—Machine-tool orders rose again in July, and most producers are optimistic that gradual improvement will continue in coming months.

Demand for these metal-working machines, however, is still relatively sluggish, industry executives said. Orders have improved in five of the first seven months this year.

July orders for machines that cut and form metal parts totaled \$182.9 million, up 6.2 percent from \$172.3 million in June and nearly double the \$94.4 million of a year earlier, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend.

"The signs are encouraging," said Joseph Bailey, chairman and president of Warner & Swasey Co. "In July, for the first time since the first half of 1974, our incoming machine-tool orders about matched our shipments."

"Our incoming orders have improved in the last couple of months. The market seems to have turned to some degree," said an official of a New England machine-tool producer.

Despite the improvement, though, it will be a while before orders recover to a satisfactory level, machine-tool executives said. August traditionally is vacation time for some machine-tool plants and their metal-working customers, so orders are not expected to show any exciting trend. It's hard to estimate what would be a satisfactory order rate, but most producers would like to see orders in coming months at least 30 percent higher than they were in July.

Shipments of new machine tools in July declined, in part reflecting vacation slowdowns at some plants.

French Franc Rallies Sharply As New Premier Takes Over

PARIS, Aug. 30 (REUTERS).—The franc rallied sharply today, gaining almost 1 percent against both the dollar and the deutsche mark. Dealers said the gain reflected the market's confidence that France's new Prime Minister and Finance Minister, Raymond Barre, will be able to control inflation.

Toyota Reports Earnings for New Financial Year

TOYOTA, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—Toyota Motor Co. said today that its net profit for the 12 months ended June 30 was 99.56 billion yen (about \$345 million) against 35.88 billion yen for the seven months ended June 30, 1975. The company completed a change in its accounting year.

Toyota said sales in the year totaled 1.99 trillion yen, against 1.01 trillion yen in the seven months ended June 30, 1975. Toyota, Japan's biggest automaker, attributed the rise in profit in part to increased export prices and reduced material and production costs.

The company forecast sales of 2.1 trillion yen for the year ending next June 30, and said it expects net profit for the current year to equal the last 12 months' net.

Toyota declared a dividend of 5 yen per share for the year ended June 30, against the 4.67-yen dividend declared for the seven months ended June 30, 1975. The automaker said that, measured on a 12-month basis, its dividend was increased by 1 yen this year.

After Action by Armco Steel Firms Roll Back Price Rise

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 30 (AP).

Three major steelmakers today dropped their plans to raise prices on steel products used primarily in autos and appliances.

U.S. Steel Corp., the nation's largest steel producer, announced it dropped plans for a 4.5-percent increase, because of "competitive factors."

Bethlehem Steel, the nation's second largest, and Inland Steel then followed Big Steel's lead and withdrew their plans for price increases on sheet steel.

The increases would have been effective on Oct. 1.

Jones & Laughlin Steel said only that it "would remain competitive."

Armco Steel, the fifth largest, had started the withdrawal movement Friday when it said it would delay its price increases until Jan. 2 because of "competitive developments."

General Motors, meanwhile, said the action would have no effect on announced price increases on its cars.

"Even with the steel price increase rolled back, our cost increases are substantially greater than our price increase. We therefore would not expect any

change at this time," said a GM spokesman.

Ford, Chrysler and American Motors had no comment.

In spite of high demand and full cost justification for these products, competitive factors forced this decision," U.S. Steel said in a brief announcement.

"Future price changes for these products will depend on the competitive position in the marketplace," it added.

Products on which price hikes were withdrawn include hot rolled, cold rolled and galvanized sheets as well as strip products.

The announced hikes would have added \$12 per ton to one widely used sheet product and \$13 to another.

The auto industry already has announced price hikes on 1977 models averaging around \$300 to the retail cost of a car. And the price hikes announced by the steel industry was one of the reasons given by the auto industry. Approximately one-ton of steel will be used in each 1977 auto.

Armco said it was delaying its price hike action because its competitors were offering steel to certain customers at current prices after Oct. 1.

Armco apparently decided to play the policeman, some industry sources said, making it clear that the price increase was to apply to all customers or to none. Rather than let selective discounting continue, Armco decided to defer the price increase, presumably to a time when all of its competitors would apply it to the whole market.

Some sources noted that Armco's motivation might have been to win some gratitude from customers, especially small ones, by forcing into the open any selective price breaks for bigger customers.

At the time U.S. Steel led the move to raise prices on the flat-rolled products, some steel buyers and analysts had warned that the boosts might face difficulty because of softness in demand.

In Washington, administration sources said government officials had not applied any pressure to the steel industry to roll back prices.

Meanwhile, steel production fell 2.6 percent to 2.48 million tons in the week to Aug. 28, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported. Production so far this year at 37.93 million tons is up 8.8 percent from a year ago.

Technical Rally, U.S. Steel Cited in Wall Street Gains

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (REUTERS).

Buoyed by technical factors and by some encouraging news on the inflation arena, prices posted a moderate gain on the New York Stock Exchange today.

The market's recovery, which first began late last Friday, was viewed largely as a snap-back from a technically oversold condition.

But analysts said overall sen-

timent probably was aided by the announcement from U.S. Steel Corp. that it was withdrawing previously announced price increases on some of its products.

"While it (the price action) is a negative for Big Steel earnings, it is quite positive in terms of inflation," said one analyst.

Analysts did not see anything particularly surprising about the quiet trading. "We're in the last week before the Labor Day holiday and traditionally this is the thick of the summer dull period," one analyst said.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.99 points to 968.92, and advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 860 to about 485.

Volume totaled 11.14 million shares, compared with 12.12 million Friday. Today's turnover was second highest of the year.

General Motors gained 3/4 to 67 3/8. It said that despite the price rollbacks in the steel industry it did not expect a change in its 1977 new car prices, which last week were raised an average of 5.8 percent a car.

U.S. Steel's stock slipped 1/2 to 47 3/4.

Among the stronger performers were Sea Containers, up 1 1/4 to 37 1/2. Studebaker-Worthington 1 3/4 to 57 3/4. Digital Equipment 1 1/4 to 158 1/2. IBM 2 1/2 to 279 1/4. Hewlett-Packard 1 3/4 to 89 1/4. and Marley 2 3/4 to 54.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.24 to 101.67.

Markets Closed

All markets and banks were closed Monday in Britain for the August Bank Holiday.

Zero Growth For Canada

OTTAWA, Aug. 30 (Reuters).

There was no real growth in Canada's gross national product during the second quarter, after a gain of 2.7 percent in the previous quarter, Statistics Canada said today.

The figures are seasonally adjusted and based on 1971 dollars, which eliminates the distortions due to price rises. Real growth during all of 1975 was 0.6 percent.

In current dollars, there was a 3.3-percent increase in GNP during the second quarter to \$Can. 122.88 billion.

The slowdown in real growth should not be interpreted as a signal that the recovery is about to abort, however, the agency said. It attributed the slowdown "entirely" to a substantial swing to inventory liquidation from the first quarter's "massive" accumulation.

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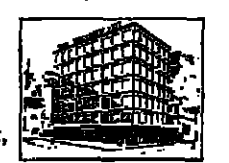
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هذه امة الاصل

- 1976 -		Stocks and		S&P		CNYE		- 1975 -		Stocks and		S&P		CNYE	
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14	2	Tenar	Co	222	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1
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17	2	Tenar	Co	222	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1
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25	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
26	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
27	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
28	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
29	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
30	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
31	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
32	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
33	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
34	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
35	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
36	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
37	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
38	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
39	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
40	14	USI	1,236	4	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	11	10 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
W - X - Y - Z															
9	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
10	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
11	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
12	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
13	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
14	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
15	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
16	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
18	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
19	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
20	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
21	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
22	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
23	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
24	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
25	9	WTC	24	1	9 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14	13 1/2	14 1/				

Toronto Stocks

[illegible]

Tokyo Exch

[illegible]

New London Operation

famous British liberal newspaper, the Guardian, began operating entirely from London today, after closing down in Manchester, where it was founded in 1821. The northern editions are still printed in Manchester by facsimile transmission from London. The newspaper dropped "Manchester" from its title in 1959 when it moved most of its operations from the northern city to London. It has a daily circulation of just under 300,000 copies.

Interest Rates

German Swiss

Dollar	mark	franc
50-57 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-1
57 $\frac{1}{2}$ -58 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{1}{2}$	1-11 $\frac{1}{2}$
58 $\frac{1}{2}$ -59 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -47 $\frac{1}{2}$	12-17 $\frac{1}{2}$
59 $\frac{1}{2}$ -61 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ -51 $\frac{1}{2}$	2-21 $\frac{1}{2}$

Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High
az	25.59	26.00	265.61
rt	108.57	108.52	153.02
30	141.52	141.40	139.80
500	Closed	252.00	420.34
	Closed	153.30	183.04
	82.31	82.47	91.17
	91.00	91.20	112.10
	300.74	502.40	522.62
ul	355.65	358.13	558.28
0)	N.A.	4689.61	4865.74
	236.10	236.70	304.00

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On Tenace's Single

Oakland Defeats Detroit in 12th Inning

Calif., Aug. 30 (UPI)—Joe Tenace singled yesterday to lead the Oakland Athletics to a 2-1 victory over the Detroit Tigers in the 12th inning.

Fidrych, who came into the game with 15 victories and as the leading candidate for American League rookie of the year, allowed only five hits until Baylor started the 12th with a single. Baylor then raced all the way to

third on a sacrifice bunt by Joe Rudi, held on as Mickey Stanley booted a chopper by Sal Bando and then rode home on Tenace's solid single to left.

Rodriguez, working one shutout relief inning after Mike Torres had held the Tigers to seven hits in 11 innings, gained credit for his 10th victory against 9 losses, while Fidrych took his sixth loss.

Angels 5, Yankees 4

At Anaheim, third baseman Graig Nettles' throwing error on Bill Metten's grounder allowed Jerry Remy to score the winning run from second base with one out in the bottom of the 11th inning and gave California a 5-4 triumph over New York.

Remy led with a single off losing reliever Dick Tidrow, 4-4, and was sacrificed to second on a two-strike sacrifice bunt by Bob Jones. Then Nettles threw high to first and Remy was able to streak home, narrowly beating the throw of first baseman Chris Chambliss to the plate.

Red Sox 15, Royals 6

At Boston, Boston exploded for seven runs in the first inning and rookie, Buckie Hobson's three-run homer paced a five-run second as the Red Sox pounded out 18 hits and outlasted Kansas City, 15-6, in a slugfest featuring 32 hits and five home runs.

Expos 5, Padres 0

At San Diego, Steve Rogers pitched a four-hitter to record his fourth shutout of the season as Montreal beat the Padres, 5-0.

Reds 6, Phillies 5

At Cincinnati, Dave Concepcion scored on Ken Griffey's two-out infield single off Jim Earn to tie the 15th inning to give the Reds a 6-5 victory over Philadelphia.



OUT—Mets' Tom Seaver slides in a futile effort to break up a double play as Bill Russell throws to first to make the play. Los Angeles won, 2-1.

Joe McCarthy at 89

A View of a One-Time Yankee Manager

Joseph Durso

RE, Aug. 30 (UPI)—It was the other day in Tonawanda in up-York, and 89-year-old Joe McCarthy answered it. He was pulling for them. Once always a Yankee.

At the New York Yankees, he was into the final of the season—one destined to restore to the top of their participation after 12 summers of

wandering through the wilderness of baseball. It has been the longest stretch of wandering in more than half a century for the most successful ball club in modern times. They joined the American League in 1903, won nothing for 18 years and then rocketed in 1921 after the arrival of Babe Ruth: 29 pennants and 30 world championships in the next 45 years.

During that run of prosperity, the Yankees won most of their titles under three managers. They

took six pennants under Miller Huggins in the 1920s in the days of Ruth, Hank Greenberg, Bob Meusel and eventually Lou Gehrig; then eight under McCarthy in the era of Joe DiMaggio, and finally 10 under Casey Stengel in the time of Mickey Vernon and Whitey Ford.

Power Shifted After that, they won three more for Ralph Houk and another for Yogi Berra, while the talent began to dry up and the balance of power shifted. But since 1964, nothing.

No manager held the job longer than Joseph Vincent McCarthy, a stocky Philadelphia who showed neither the anxiety of Huggins nor the theatrics of Stengel. After 20 years as a player or manager in the minor leagues and five as boss of the Chicago Cubs, he called the shots for the Yankees for 15 seasons starting in 1951.

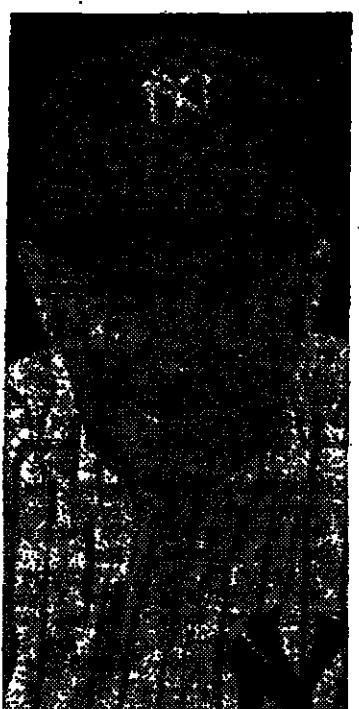
By the time he retired to his farm near Buffalo, he had been the first manager to win pennants in both major leagues and the first to win the World Series four times in a row, which the Yankees did from 1936 through 1958. They missed the pennant by two games the next year, but then won three more pennants and two more World Series before the upheaval of World War II.

He was a "pushbutton" manager, to Jimmy Dykes, who used to wish that he could push the same buttons. He was a master of basic baseball to DiMaggio, who observed that "never a day went by that you didn't learn something from McCarthy." Toward the end of his career, he was a problem to the free-wheeling Joe Page, who said: "I hated his guts, but there was never a better manager."

"The only time I got to see him on TV," McCarthy was saying on the telephone the other day more than a quarter of a century after he had called it quits, "I see them once in a while when they're on the network. Mostly we get the Canadian stations, so I hear Duke Snider broadcasting the Montreal Expos games. Snider's very good. He knows the game, and he doesn't talk too much."

How do the 1976 Yankees differ from the old ones? "They seem to have more speed now," he said. "They run more. I can't make any comparisons, though. Once I had five championship teams with five different first basemen. It's like when I was managing the Boston Red Sox in later years, and people would ask me who was the better player, Joe DiMaggio or Ted Williams. How could I answer that?"

"The designated hitter? I don't know, but I like to see the pitcher come to bat. If they get the designated runner on top of



Joe McCarthy in 1939.

the designated hitter, they can do without the manager. The battery could manage the club then. Who would've been the designated hitter on my club in the 30s? They were all designated hitters in those days."

The only World Series that the Yankees lost during McCarthy's reign was in 1942, when the St. Louis Cardinals beat them in five games. A year later, DiMaggio and many of the regulars were in military service, attendance fell to 645,000, and the Yankees took the field with people like Nick Rizzo at first base, Billy Johnson at third and Johnny Lindell in center field. He must have pushed the right buttons, anyway. They won the pennant and beat the Cardinals in five games in the series.

Since then, baseball has evolved into 24 teams and free agents, 10 men on a side in one league and nine in the other, night games in the playoffs and World Series, and wall-to-wall announcements that talk too much, unlike Duke Snider. There are times when McCarthy can follow the plot but not the cast.

"I don't know anybody in the Yankee organization now but Gabe Paul," he said. "I didn't take him long to get in and start operating. I got Billy Martin came after me, and the only manager I know in the American League is Houk."

"About every 10 or 15 years in baseball you get a new bunch. Frank Crosetti drops me a line once in a while, but you lose contact with people. Old Yankees, they disappear."

Nebraska Leads In College Survey

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—There are at least 15 teams that can realistically visualize a national college football championship this year, says Tom Osborne, coach of the Nebraska Cornhuskers, preseason choice as the team which will win the title.

In the nationwide Associated Press poll of 50 sports writers and sportscasters, Nebraska picked up 25 first-place votes. The remainder of the first-place ballots were scattered among, in order, the first eight 1975 finalists behind Nebraska: Michigan (10), Arizona State (7), Ohio State (6), Oklahoma (6), Alabama (5), Texas (5), Southwestern California (2) and Pitt (1).



Joe Louis Rescues a 'Fellow Heavyweight'

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Henry Kissinger rallied nicely at the World Boxing Association dinner here, but he needed help earlier from Joe Louis.

On a night out with the unsophisticated tight mob, the secretary of state found himself facing a question that could not be answered diplomatically.

Hobnobbing with Jack Dempsey and Louis, Kissinger was asked to comment on the opinion of some experts that Dempsey would have beaten Louis had they fought when both were in their primes.

Kissinger was tongue-tied, but Louis said, "I'll answer that. Dempsey would have beaten me."

"The secretary sighed with relief and said appreciatively, 'That was very graceful of Joe Louis.'"

Dempsey, 81 and using a cane since suffering a stroke, was the sentimental favorite at a dinner attended Friday night by most of the living heavyweight champions.

In addition to Dempsey and Louis, current champion Muhammad Ali, Joe Frazier, Floyd Patterson and Jersey Joe Walcott were on hand.

At the head table, Kissinger was surer of himself.

Heavy Remark

In a self-effacing allusion to his own waistline, he opened his address with the greeting "Ladies, gentlemen and fellow heavyweights..."

After hearing toastmaster Howard Cosell referred to as "a legend in his own mind," Kissinger said, "Cosell's humility is exceeded only by my own."

"After seeing the recent political campaign, I guess the reason I was invited here, the committee thought the heavyweight champions here would feel at home sitting next to a heavyweight punching bag."

"Having addressed the third-largest ego in this room [Cosell], I better not ignore the second-largest—Muhammad Ali."

"I want the champ to know that I have been following part of his motor. I've got so I can sing like a lion, but I have been having a little trouble floating like a butterfly."

"In the contest of who is the greatest, I am pulling ahead of him in the number of times I have been retired."

Boxing Fan

In a serious vein, Kissinger said with the crowd who he said, "I want to congratulate our boxers who won in the Olympics, particularly Sugar Ray Leonard. I want him to know how much I admire him."

The secretary said before dinner that he had been in a boxing fan since he was a child in Germany.

He made reference on the dais to the spot he had been put in with Dempsey and Louis, saying, "I was thinking up a complicated answer, preferably in German. In the immortal words of Joe Louis, 'You can run, but you can't hide.' He saved my life tonight."

Dempsey, Louis, Walcott, Patterson, Frazier and Ali all turned out to be sooties on a night when the boxing crowd savored poignant memories.

When Dempsey was summoned to be honored, an abrupt silence settled over the affair. All rose and stared reflectively as the 66-year-old boxer stepped to the dais.

Judge John Shires of U.S. District Court and Watergate re-novator presented a plaque to Dempsey and said, "This is a great night for me. Jack was the best man at my wedding. I was a newswatch at 11 Pennsylvania Avenue when Jack won the title from Jess Willard."

On the way back to his place, Dempsey was stopped and hugged by Ali, then Louis, then Walcott. When Louis was at the rostrum he nodded toward Ali and said, "You are the greatest." All protested, "No, you are."

Woman Jockey Advances

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 30 (Reuters)—Nineteen-year-old Marina Lenzo became Argentina's first professional woman jockey yesterday when she won the Sociedad Rural Argentina classic, Argentine apprentices gain professional status automatically after 60 victories.

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Powerful Lineup

Ex-heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson makes a point during WBA gathering as (from left) Muhammad Ali, Jack Dempsey and Joe Louis listen in.

UPI

Nastase Receives Tennis Prize—and Respect

By Neil Amdur

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 30 (UPI)—The Nastase was in rare form yesterday, playing the type of tennis that wins tournaments and respect.

The top-seeded Romanian overwhelmed second-seeded, Roscoe Tanner, 6-4, 6-2, for the \$10,000 top prize at the Tennis Week Open and his third men's singles title at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. It was a convincing tune-up for the U.S. Open, which

begins Wednesday at Forest Hills, N.Y.

Top-seeded Marise Kruger, a promising 18-year-old South African on her first U.S. tour, won the women's singles title and \$1,500 with a surprisingly easy 6-3, 6-3 victory over Lea Antonopolis, the 17-year-old conqueror of Dr. Renee Richards.

But yesterday's drama belonged to Nastase.

"Today, I just played a terrific player, probably the best player in

the world," the 24-year-old Tanner told the crowd after the match. "Today, he showed me he can play without doing a lot of other things."

Nastase never let his temper overshadow his talent and the crowd, which often has jeered his more petulant antics, seemed almost awed by his artistry.

U.S. Beats Australia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (UPI)—The United States regained the Federation Cup yesterday for the first time since 1969 as Billie Jean King and Rosie Casals teamed to beat Australia in the premier women's team tennis competition.

It was the fifth U.S. victory in eight finals appearances in the 14-year history of the competition. It was Australia's fourth loss in 11 finals appearances. The two teams are now even at 3-3 in victories against each other.

The U.S. duo last played in the Federation Cup in 1967, when the United States also beat Australia, but this time they had to play through five rounds without any support after Chris Evert went out with a tendon injury in her right hand.

Borg to Meet Solomon

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 30 (UPI)—American Harold Solomon crushed Mexican Raul Ramirez, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, 7-4, last night to reach the finals against defending champion Bjorn Borg of Sweden in the \$125,000 U.S. Pro Tennis Championships.

Earlier in the day, Borg, seeking his third straight U.S. Pro title, drubbed American Eddie Dibbs, 7-6, 6-2, 6-1. Borg, with a victory in the final, would become the first man to win three straight U.S. Pro crowns since Rod Laver in the late 1960s.

Aussie Wins Golf Classic

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Australian David Graham shot a three-under-par 68 on the windswept Firestone Country Club North Course yesterday to win the \$200,000 American Golf Classic with a 73-hole score of 274, 14 under par.

The victory earned him \$40,000 and because it was his second this year he qualifies for next week's \$300,000 World Series of Golf at Firestone's South Course.

Graham began the final round tied with Ray Floyd at 11 under par. But he took the lead on the second hole when Floyd double-bogeyed, and he led the rest of the way, holding a six-stroke margin with only five holes to play.

Finishing second after a furious closing rush was former U.S. Open champ Lou Graham, who birdied three of the final six holes for a 68 and a 72-hole score of 278, 10 under par. Lou Graham had a 65 Saturday.

Tom Jenkins, who had a final-round 70, finished third at 279. Jim Simons, Ed Sneed and Bob Gilder tied for fourth with 280 scores.

Floyd, who had rounds of 69-68-68 the first three days, fell to a 76 yesterday to tie Wally Armstrong and Rik Massengale for seventh.

Palmer Wins LPGA

DENVER, Aug. 30 (UPI)—Sandra Palmer, a victor in only one other major tournament this year, sank a 20-foot putt on the final hole yesterday to seal a two-stroke victory in the \$50,000 LPGA National Jewish Open.

Palmer earned \$7,000 for her finish, shooting a 67 in the final round for a tournament total of 206.

She had five birdies in a row before making the 20-footer and taking a two-shot lead over second-place finisher Pat Bradley. Penny Pula finished third.

Stabler's Passing Overpowers NFL 49ers

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Ken Stabler fired two second-quarter touchdown passes yesterday to lead the Oakland Raiders to a 14-9 National Football League exhibition victory.

Stabler, who completed 14 of 20 passes for 139 yards in a little more than half the game, hit tight end Dave Casper and running back Carl Garrett with five-yard touchdown passes to bring the Raiders from a 0-3 deficit to a 14-9 halfting lead.

San Francisco, now 4-1 in preseason play, scored on Steve Mike-Meyer's 27-yard field goal in the first quarter and tightened the game on Delvin Williams' three-yard touchdown run in the third period. The conversion attempt failed.

Oakland, also 4-1 in preseason, established control of the game after the 49ers drove 63 yards following the opening kickoff, capped by Mike-Meyer's field goal.

Stabler then got the Raiders going with a 38-yard march, completing 9 of 11 passes for 71 yards, including the five-yarder to Casper.

Seahawks 17, Chargers 16

At Seattle, left-handed quarterback Kim Zorn hit tight end Ron Howard with a three-yard scoring pass with 13 seconds remaining and Don Bitterlich booted the extra point to lift the expansion Seahawks to their first victory, a 17-16 triumph over San Diego.

Seattle's score was set up when Charger punter Mitch Hoopes was dropped on his 21-yard line after a bad snap with less than two minutes remaining. On first down, Seattle lost 15 yards when Zorn was called for intentionally grounding the ball.

But two plays later he hit Andrew Bolton with a 21-yard pass to the Charger 15 and followed with an 11-yard pass to Sherman

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Major League Leaders

TEAM	W	L	Pct
Calif.	131	101	.565
Calif.	121	111	.520
Calif.	120	112	.517
Calif.	119	113	.513
Calif.	118	114	.510
Calif.	117	115	.507
Calif.	116	116	.504
Calif.	115	117	.500
Calif.	114	118	.496
Calif.	113	119	.493
Calif.	112	120	.489
Calif.	111	121	.486
Calif.	110	122	.483
Calif.	109	123	.479
Calif.	108	124	.476
Calif.	107	125	.473
Calif.	106	126	.470
Calif.	105	127	.467
Calif.	104	128	.464
Calif.	103	129	.461
Calif.	102	130	.458
Calif.	101	131	.455
Calif.	100	132	.452
Calif.	99	133	.450
Calif.	98	134	.447
Calif.	97	135	.444
Calif.	96	136	.441
Calif.	95	137	.438
Calif.	94	138	.435
Calif.	93	139	.432
Calif.	92	140	.429
Calif.	91	141	.426
Calif.	90	142	.423
Calif.	89	143	.420
Calif.	88	144	.417
Calif.	87	145	.414
Calif.	86	146	.411
Calif.	85	147	.408
Calif.	84	148	.405
Calif.	83	149	.402
Calif.	82	150	.400

Major League Standings

TEAM	W	L	Pct
Calif.	131	101	.565
Calif.	121	111	.520
Calif.	120	112	.517
Calif.	119	113	.513
Calif.	118	114	.510
Calif.	117	115	.507
Calif.	116	116	.504
Calif.	115	117	.500
Calif.	114	118	.496
Calif.	113	119	.493
Calif.	112	120	.489
Calif.	111	121	.486
Calif.	110	122	.483
Calif.	109	123	.479
Calif.	108	124	.476
Calif.	107	125	.473
Calif.	106	126	.470
Calif.	105	127	.467
Calif.	104	128	.464
Calif.	103	129	.461
Calif.	102	130	.458
Calif.	101	131	.455
Calif.	100	132	.452
Calif.	99	133	.450
Calif.	98	134	.447
Calif.	97	135	.444
Calif.	96	136	.441
Calif.	95	137	.438
Calif.	94	138	.435
Calif.	93	139	.432
Calif.	92	140	.429
Calif.	91	141	.426
Calif.	90	142	.423
Calif.	89	143	.420
Calif.	88	144	.417
Calif.	87	145	.414
Calif.	86	146	.411
Calif.	85	147	.408
Calif.	84	148	.405
Calif.	83	149	.402
Calif.	82	150	.400

Sunday's Line Scores

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and Carroll; Burns
Oswald. ER—34-10-1

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